THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

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No. 55,286—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1911 PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1911				
10th March	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10519
22nd "	* ARCADIA	7000*	....	...
30th "	PERSIA	7951	....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10500	....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
"	MANTUA	10985	....	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
"	EGYPT	7912	....	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9611
"	PERSIA	7951	....	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
"	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
"	DEVANHA	8992	MALWA	10883
"	HIMALAYA	8898	....	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
"	ARABIA	7933	....	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
"	EGYPT	7912	....	...

...e Mail Steamers are fitted with ...LEGRAPHY.

...mers convey Passengers to Marseilles, ...London.

...r Brindisi transhipment to a connecting ...Said.

... the BALLARD PIER on day ...assengers must attend at that place ...r Medical Inspection by the Health ...

...engers cannot go on board the ...

...PASSENGER STEAMERS, ...pecial Rates.

...DIA," 7,000 tons, will leave ...EDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, ...ILLES, PLYMOUTH and ...Passengers in ONE CLASS ...

Return, ...Rs. 594 Rs. 743 or Rs. 891 ...Rs. 637 Rs. 796 or Rs. 960 ...e Surtax.

...KINA, ...ND, ...igh tiy ...r the ...ued

...STEAMERS. ...LINES). ...n Bombay and Karachi, ...Messines, Liverpool, etc.

...T REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1911.	Leave Karachi, 1911.
O. City of Athens	5594	March 24	*Mar. 31
O. City of Benares	6973	.....	April 8
O. City of Karachi	5557	April 11	...
O. City of York	7705	" 24	* " 21
B. Merton Hall	4327	not fixed.	...
O. City of Glasgow	6529	May 12	* May 9
B. City of Naples	5739	.....	" 17
A. Trafford Hall	5321	" 30	...
O. City of Manchester	5551	.....	June 10
O. City of Lahore	7000	.....	" 15
O. City of York	7705	.....	July 15
O. City of Paris	9200	.....	" 19
O. City of Glasgow	6529	.....	August 1
A. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	" 24
O. City of Calcutta	7512	.....	Sept. 5
O. City of Lahore	7000	.....	" 12
O. City of Athens	5594	October 1	...
O. City of York	7705	.....	Nov. 2
O. City of Benares	6973	.....	" 18
O. City of London	9000	.....	" 24
A. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	Dec. 6
O. City of Lahore	7000	.....	" 12
O. City of Athens	5594	.....	" 29

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for two to twelve passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation as also Surgeon and Stewardess.

Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.

In connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,

To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Karachi —Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2121	Mon.	20th March.	11 a.m.	*P D & O M.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	23rd March.	9 a.m.	via O. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	24th March.	6 a.m.	† direct.

*Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 23rd March calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGHOLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Madura," 1956 tons, on Monday, the 20th March, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday, 23rd March, calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,

(Fortnightly.)

A Steamer sailing on or about the 25th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

18th March, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April 1911
Praga	3905	M. Dabscvich	16th " "
Koenbar	5428	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
[illegible]rica	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

[illegible]ers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
[illegible]	6350	E. Tarabochia	29th March.
[illegible]ts	5990	R. Daunecker	27th April.
[illegible]	7538	J. Baicich	28th May.
[illegible]	6017	P. Pavissich	27th June.
[illegible]nd	6046	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

[illegible] to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500*
[illegible]s to Trieste or Venice and ..... " 675 to 750*
[illegible]s to London..... " 545 " 595*
[illegible]s to London and back..... " 865 " 1020*
[illegible]te Class to Trieste or 350
[illegible]iate Class to Trieste or [illegible] and back..... " 525
[illegible]diate Class to London..... " 445
[illegible]diate Class to London and back " 715
[illegible]s according to position of cabin and class of

ORDINARY LINE.

[illegible] Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450
[illegible] Class to Trieste or Venice and [illegible]k ..... " 675
[illegible]on Class to London..... " 545 to 595
[illegible], Class to London and back..... " 865 to 945
[illegible] Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO,

PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG,

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
China	P. Pavisich	6017	25th Mar. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

NEW LINE HOME.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Have arranged a Passenger service between BOMBAY, GENOA, and MARSEILLES as follows:—

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	23rd March
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	10th May
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	27th July

In both Steamers superior accommodation is provided for Passengers. The Vessels are fitted throughout with Electric Light and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. While special arrangements have been made as to cuisine, the fairs range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 according to location of Cabin, return passages being granted at greatly Reduced Rates. Further particulars may be had on application to the Undersigned or the local Shipping and Passenger Agents.

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No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort. Agent.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
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CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

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HOTEL WINDSOR,

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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

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PROPRIETOR.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented

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MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

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HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

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4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

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J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... "	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... "	16,850,000

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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Port Arthur (Byojun)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL

Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

CUPS,
BOWLS,
SHIELDS,
MEDALS.

Our up-to-date collection of

PRIZE TROPHIES

is not only the largest in Western India, but it offers a variety for selection, which is unapproached in

DESIGN & PRICE.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITH, &c.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BUY "SHELL" BRAND
150°
KEROSENE OIL.

SHELL
HAS
EVERYONE'S
LOUDEST
LAUDATIONS.

For particulars apply to—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
FORT, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS
THE FIRM FOR
CHOCOLATES

CHOCOLATE CREAMS
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS
CHOCOLATE NOUGOT
CHOCOLATE PEPPERMINTS
} Fresh made at their Confectionery Works.

Also
PETERS' CHOCOLATES
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MORIONDS' & GARIGLIOS' CHOCOLATES
MILK CHOCOLATE
CHOCOLATE in tins
CHOCOLATE in packets
Presentation Boxes of CHOCOLATES, etc. etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Gratton Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

10,000 MILES

On one set of Dunlop Tyres!!! This is not an exceptional case but is one of many.

The letter was written by Mr. H. J. Bath of Badger Heath near Wolverhampton on Jan. 5, 1911, to Mr. Cureton, Managing Director of the Sunbeam Motor Car Coy., Ltd., Wolverhampton.

"The Dunlop grooved tread tyres supplied with my 12-16 Sunbeam in Decembes, 1909, have now run over 10,000 miles. . . I am selling the car with the tyres still on, so I don't know how much further they will do. I suppose you will take the credit for the car being light on the tyres, but the tyres must be made of good stuff, too, because they had a bad start, with 1,000 miles in the New Forest over unrolled flints. Needless to say, I shall have the same make of tyres on the new car."

DUNLOPS
ARE THE BEST.

MADRAS OFFICE: ... ... 188 c, Mount Road.
BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. CHUKKER 125° F. VICTORIA 125° F.
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.
Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

CAKES

WEDDING,
BIRTHDAY,
CHRISTENING.

OF THE BEST QUALITY MADE AT SHORT NOTICE.

PEARSE & Co.,

BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS.

By Appointment to H.E. The GOVERNOR.

BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN & DINNER
served with best WINES and SPIRITS.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's ss. "AFRICA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 4 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BOMBAY SIXTEENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 25TH MARCH, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 20th March, 1911.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Byculla, 15th March, 1911.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 719 of 1903.

NAGINCHAND FOOLCHAND ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
KANAYALAL JEYNARAYEN & others ... Defendants.

THE SALE of the right, title and interest of the Defendants KANAYALAL JEYNARAYEN, GOVIND PRASAD JEYNARAYEN and KISHEN PRASAD JEYNARAYEN in the lands and premises described in the Sheriff's Proclamation, published in the "Bombay Gazette" and "Bombay Samachar" of the 20th and 30th January, 1911, respectively, and in the "Sayaji Vijaya" of the 18th February, 1911, will be proceeded with on the premises at Sheikh Memon Street, or Khara Kuwa Road without the Fort, on THURSDAY the 6th day of April, 1911, at 3 30 p. m. (S. T.)

For particulars vide the said Proclamation—Dated this 17th day of March 1911.

S. B. BROACHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (Bombay Time), on FRIDAY, the 31st day of March, 1911, for the SUPPLY of STONEWARE PIPES.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will, on application, give any farther information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 240 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 16th March, 1911.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an experienced TRAFFIC OFFICER, for the Junagadh Railway, a section of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagadh-Porbander Railway, shortly to be worked as a separate concern. Good general education essential. Probable salary Rs. 400—25—500. Apply to ADMINISTRATOR, JUNAGADH, Kathiawar, with certificates of character and service.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL BOARD, Benares, is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for BUILDING SITES on the Bisheshargunj-Alaipur Road. The sites measure some sixty feet in width and extend to about a mile in length. The road which has been recently constructed is 40 feet wide exclusive of an 8 foot wide footpath, and is provided with a water supply and a Sewer Drain. It forms the easiest and shortest approach to the Benares City Railway Station.

A plan of the road may be inspected on application to the Secretary.

A. C. MUKERJI,
Secretary, Municipal Board,
Benares.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

A THROUGH SERVICE of TRAINS with Dining Cars, attached throughout the day and Corridor Coaches will be introduced, on and from the 1st April, 1911, between Bombay, Umballa and Kalka (for Simla) via Rutlam, Muttra, Delhi, Meerut and Saharanpur.

Fast Trains will connect at Ratlam with these Expresses to and from Mhow and Indore from and to Bombay.

TIMINGS.

Bombay	...Dep.	21-15	Simla	...Dep.	8- 0
Ratlam	...Arr.	10-20	Kalka	...Arr.	14-43
Do.	...Dep.	10-35	Do.	...Dep.	16- 0
Muttra	...Arr.	22-22	Umballa	...Arr.	18-22
Do.	...Dep.	22-42	Do.	...Dep.	19- 0
Delhi	...Arr.	1 45	Saharanpur	...Arr.	20-43
Do.	...Dep.	2- 5	Do.	...Dep.	21-22
Meerut	...Arr.	3-42	Meerut	...Arr.	23 43
Do.	...Dep.	3-59	Do.	...Dep.	23-53
Saharanpur	...Arr.	6-21	Delhi	...Arr.	1-36
Do.	...Dep.	6-36	Do.	...Dep.	2- 0
Umballa	...Arr.	8-20	Muttra	...Arrv	4-55
Do.	...Dep.	8-10	Do.	...Dep.	5-15
Kalka	...Arr.	11- 0	Ratlam	...Arr.	17-20
Do.	...Dep.	11-30	Do.	...Dep.	17-40
Simla	...Arr.	18-20	Bombay	...Arr.	7-15

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay 24th February, 1911.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS will be received up to the 1st April, 1911, by Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. R. O. B. BRIDGEMAN, R.N., for the purchase of the composite single screw gunboat "REDBREAST" with her engines, boilers and all fittings and stores now on board, as she lies in the Wet Basin, Government Dockyard, Bombay.

The "Redbreast" was built in Government Dockyard, Pembroke, in 1889, is 165 feet long, 31 feet beam, and 805 tons displacement and 720 indicated Horse Power.

The Fittings and Stores comprise :—

Boats, awnings, auxiliary machinery, anchors and cables, pumps and fire engines, and electric light apparatus.

The purchaser must remove the Vessel from the Government Dockyard, within one fortnight of purchase, at his own risk and expense. Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard. No guarantee will be given with the boilers.

Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on acceptance of Tender, balance before vessel is removed from Dockyard. The acceptance of Tenders is subject to the decision of Admiralty, by whom a reserve price has been fixed.

Applications to view the ship and examine detailed list of stores for sale with ship, and any further particulars should be addressed to Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. R. O. B. BRIDGEMAN, R. N., Admiral's House, Woodhouse Road, Bombay.

R. O. B. BRIDGEMAN,
Lieutenant-Commander, R. N.

9th March, 1911.

AMUSEMENTS.

FLYING

FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
ON THE
OVAL.
AVIATION
LATEST SCIENCE
HIGHEST TRIUMPHS.

The monoplanes on Exhibition at the Oval have done over 750 Miles at Allahabad; no breakages or accidents happened, though in daily use for two months.

AERIAL POST.
Instituted at Allahabad
RECORD FOR INDIA
Captain WINDHAM Organiser,
Lieut. DAWES, Pilot.

Will fly wind weather permitting in the course of next week.

ADMISSION—Rs. 5, 2, and 8 As.

Tickets at SOUNDY and Co., and at JAMSETJEE MANCHERJEE and Co., Kalbadevi Road.

Machine on view on

ADMISSION—As. 4, day time and As. 8, night time 11 P.M.

Naval and Military in uniform Half Price.

EXCELSIOR

CINEMATOGRAPH,
NOVELTY THEATRE
TO-NIGHT

AN
UNIQUE ATTRACTION.
THE RAPE
OF THE
SABINES
OR
THE LAYS OF ANCIENT ROME.

The film that has been shown in every picture palace in England and on the Continent.

Magnificently Staged, Beautifully Acted. it is unique.

Also
FOOLSHEAD
our mad comedian in a five minute spasm.
TONTOLINI
gone wrong again. Sure fun this time and many other pictures.

3 TIMES NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 P. M.

TO-MORROW,
SUNDAY, March 19TH
GRAND PRIZE SHOW,
7 to 8 P. M.
One GOLD and two SILVER WATCHES will be given away.

SKATING RINK.

Saturday, 18th March—Sessions as usual; Band at 6 to 8 & 9-30 to 11-30.

Monday, 20th March—Practice and Evening Sessions as usual; No Night Session.

Tuesday, 21st March—Bank Holiday.

Morning Session 9 to 11 with the Band.
Evening Session, 6 to 8.
Night Session, at 9-30—Dance and Skating.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET,

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m.(S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin (office shigram in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria in good order.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria with a strong chestnut horse and horse.
1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony quiet in harness.
1 vis-a-vis victoria, with a grey Arab horse.
1 handsome strong light steel rubber-tyre-vis-a-vis, with a grey Arab horse and a set of new harness.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred cabriolette with a bay Arab horse and harness.
1 bay waler gelding, about 14-2 high, in excellent condition, and in daily use, and a splendid saddle horse. Not parted with as owner left Bombay.
The property of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe—
1 bay cob, goes well in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GULANJI HILL, PAREL.

Under instructions from Mr. Jamnadas Govardhandas, Executors of the last will and testament of Raghunandan Mohanlal deceased, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 18th instant at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following property :—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Toka land with chawl and godown erected thereon, situate in Parel, near Waghaswari outside the Fort of Bombay, within the Registration Sub-District of Fort, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 64, Collector's New No. C, 14,205, New Survey No. 5-2425, and by the Municipality under F. Ward No. 1144 (2), Street No. 72 A. and F. Ward No. 1144 (3) and Street No. 72 B. containing by admeasurement 264 square yards or thereabouts fronting the said Gulangi Hill Road, on the north and bounded as follows :—That is to say on the North and East by the Gulangi Hill Road, on the South by the property of Jamsetji Naserwanji Tata, and on the West by the vacant ground of Bramashasi Ramchander.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Mr. Thakoredas A. Ghandhi, attorney for the executor, at his office, situate at 11 Hummum Street, Fort.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th March, 1911.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

LEGAL DETECTIVES.—Confidential enquiries made and advice given in Probate, Divorce, Separation, Insolvency, Addresses and Memorials prepared and engrossed writs served.—FOUCHE COMPANY, Poona, established 27 years and under the supervision of qualified English Gentlemen.

POPPY LEVER WATCH.—Nickel Silver, elegant shaped, serviceable, non-magnetic Watch, Rs. 10.—D. R. PUNDOLE & SONS, Hornby Road and Church Gate St., Bombay.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

BUNGALOW TO LET.—Furnished, April to December, four Bedrooms. The Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of Mr. Nigel F. Paton.

SMALL FLAT TO LET, on best part Apollo Bunder, 2nd FLOOR, comfortably Furnished, from May 1 for six months certain, suitable European married couple or two bachelors. Rent 175. Apply Box No. 2522, care of this Office.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

FRESH CREAM, Re. 1 per lb.; TABLE BUTTER, Ans. 12 per lb.; PURE MILK, Ans. 3 per Seer:— THE PARISIAN DAIRY, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 1/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000, 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand (If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

	Rs.
LOW SEATED LADY'S BUGGY with hood, built by Patel, in good condition, Coupé Coy's Wheels, lamps complete ... or offer	550
SINGLE BLACK HARNESS (For 14 hands) Solid nickel mounts silver plated—good as new	60
14 HAND ARAB ENTIRE—aged—Traps, trained charger, Pigsticks, is blemished, up to pleaty of work. Property Major Forbes Major ...	200
2 GENUINE PERSIAN CARPETS quite new 11 by 9 ... ... 10 by 7	135 120
1 BOKHARA CARPET (very old) 6 by 4	75

Apply Box No. 2262, care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCH NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the seme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) impending injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s "ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office : BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M States.)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Entebbe.
Delhi,	Kandy	Kampala. Uganda.
Cawnpore	Nuwara-Eliya.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and under take general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.
JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on pplication.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YLOILO
HONGKONG	PEKING	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Entebbe.
Delhi,	Kandy	Kampala. Uganda.
Cawnpore	Nuwara-Eliya.	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, J. BLACK
BOMBAY, Ag. Manager.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... „ 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 3 per cent, For 6 and 9 months at 3 per cent, per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 3 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

GLARKES Be-ti. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES WITH LARGE PIECES OF VACANT LAND GROWING MANGO, COCOANUT and other FRUIT TREES, at Palli Malla Road, opposite Mr. Jalbhoy Sethna's property and at Palli Hill, adjoining the European Gymkhana, Bandra, and the said properties situated on the western side of the Hill facing the sea.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the mortgagee and with the consent of the mortgagor, sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 19th day of March, 1911, on the respective premises, the following properties at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

A piece of land containing by admeasurement 3,620 square yards together with a dwelling-house, shop, and stable built thereon situate at Palli Malla, Main Road, facing the sea, opposite the property of Mr. Jalbhoy Sethna. There are a few mango trees on the land and a well, the land is a portion of the land registered under Survey No. 323, Pot Nos. 1, 2, Survey No. 266, Pot Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, and portion of Pot Nos. 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10, Survey No. 265, Pot Nos. 8, 9, and portion of Pot Nos. 2, 6, 7, 10, 11, and Survey No. 264, Pot Nos. 13 and 14 and portion of Pot Nos. 3, 7, 9, and 15.

Lot No. 2.

Sale on same day as above immediately after the Lot No. 1 is sold.

A piece of land admeasuring about 3,700 square yards, situate at Palli Malla, Main Road, facing the sea, opposite the property of Mr. Jalbhoy Sethna, containing a few cocoanut and mango trees.

Lot No. 3.

A piece of land admeasuring about 15,111 square yards, situate at Palli Hill, adjoining the European Gymkhana, the land containing about 480 mango grafts of best kinds. The land is registered under Collector's Survey No. 259, Pot Nos. 2, 4, 5, 9 and 11, and Survey No. 255, Pot Nos. 12, 13, 15 and 16.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF METAL, SILVER AND GOLD WATCHES OF THE WELL-KNOWN RELIANCE WATCH & Co,

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 20th day of March, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30½ p. m. (S. T.), the remaining lots of the following watches :—

By order of Mr. Girjashanker Vajeshanker and on account and at the risk of Mrs. M. Fetterio Nopper, the owner of the Reliance Watch Co.—

8 ball watches lever
6 large size calendar and moon watches
36 oxidysed fancy watches
9 gun metal lever watches
15 silver 1-2 Hunter keyless watches
36 silver full Hunter keyless watches
1 motor-car case for watch
1 gilt clock in plush case
1 wooden canteen Mahogany case
1 box hair springs
2 boxes spare dials
765 watch cases
48 metal watches
49 old silver watches
12 old silver watches
1 14 K gold enamelled watch
1 9 K gold enamelled watch
1 16 K gold enamelled watch
6 silver watches
1 14 K gold repeater
3 gold 2 gun metal watches

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following :—

By Order of the concerned—
1 bunch pearls, 12 strings about 825 pearls.
1 pearl.
1 emerald and diamond ring.
1 gold coin.

By order of the concerned and on account and the risk of Fazulbhoy Jaffer—
F. J.—6349-50—2 crate each 24 doz. glove re
teapots.

On account of the concerned—
100 dozen English plates flat and deep 7 8 and
75 pairs Ladies' and Gents' boots and shoes.
1725 pieces, parian figures.
A lot of remnants of woollen pieces goods a
Oxford shirtings and prints.

SALE OF VALUABLE ONE-STOREYED BUNGALOW, with and out-houses and with an extensive piece of land, situate at Ghat-Kopar, near G. I. P. Ry.

Under instructions from and by order of Mr. H. Crawford, the constituted Attorney of the late Mr. McCawley.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will on SUNDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, on the premises, at 5 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece and parcel of Freehold garden land and Bhat land, at Ghat-Kopar, Taluka, Salsette, District Thana, admeasuring acres and gunthas, bearing Survey No. 126 and Bhat 3 and 127, and bounded as follows :—i. e., on the east by the private road, on the west by the hill called "Subte-Hill," on the north by the vendor's lands, Survey No. 127 and 126, on the south by the vendor's land Survey Nos. 127 and 125, and measuring in the length east to the west on the northern side 587 feet and southern side 540 feet and measuring in width 100 feet and making measurement 6,256 square yards.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.
SALE of VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES,
situate at Ganeshwady, known as the Family House of the Late Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji and a Chawl adjacent to it.
In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 238 of 1903.

Jivanbhoo, widow ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Sakarvahoo, widow, and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, the Receiver of the estate of Damodar Lakhmidas Khimji, deceased, appointed by the High Court of Bombay, by an order made on the 8th day of April, 1908, in the above Suit and pursuant to the directions contained in the order made in the said Suit, on the 23rd day of February, 1911, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises in two seperate lots, the undermentioned immovable properties comprising of the family house of the late Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji, at Ganeshwady, and the chawl adjacent to it on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS, OF THE PROPERTY.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement two hundred and five square yards or thereabouts, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 130 and 174-174 and 174, New Nos. 1057, 1068 and 1476 and 1057, Old Survey Nos. 98 and 180, New Survey No. 1590, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward Nos. 1524 and 1525 and 1516, and Street Nos. 22, 24, 26 and 28 and No. 1. All which premises are situate at and on the southern side of public passage in Ganeshwady, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east and south by the property of Bera Mahomedalli Tyaballi, on or towards the west by the property of Mahadeo Dada Bhat, and on or towards the north by the public road, called Ganeshwady.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

Lot No. 2.

All those several pieces or parcel of land or ground adjoining each other containing by admeasurement 1,542 square yards or thereabouts, one portion of the said land containing by admeasurement 490 square yards and one-half of a square yard is

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,—*Contd.*

Pazandari Tenure and the messuage, shops and tenements standing thereon, situate and being on the north side of Old Hanuman Lane, in the Sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, and are bounded on the north by a passage dividing the property from the property of Vallabhdas Herjiwan, on the south by the Old Hanuman Lane aforesaid, on the east by the properties of Shamji Kanji and Mahaluxmibai of Shri Brijlalji, Knight, C.S.I., and on the west by the properties of Dayal Narsi and Thakersi Gov

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000. ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Africa 2,160 tons Captain E Sebirlich arrived here yesterday with general cargo and passengers from Trieste which port she left on March 1.

The Japan Line steamer Colombo Maru 2,910 tons Captain R Combes arrived here yesterday with a general cargo from Kobe and intermediate ports leaving the former port on February 18.

The steamer England 2,471 tons Captain H W Fancy arrived here yesterday with ballast from Saira which port she left on March 2.

The steamer Lord Kelvin 2,155 tons, Captain W Clibbon arrived here yesterday with a cargo of sugar and 10 deck passengers from Cardiff which port she left on March 4.

The steamer King Arthur 2,559 tons Captain J Atkinson arrived here yesterday from Monte Video via Barban and Maurigos with a cargo of Manganese ore, leaving the first named port on January 27. The Captain reports having seen a water logged vessel with masts in 13 11 degree S and 46-48 degree E.

The P and O Co's steamer Arcadia 3,514 tons Captain S Barcham arrived here yesterday from Aden with English Mails, a general cargo and passenger left Aden on March 12.

The Lloyd Line steamer Gutenfels 3,551 tons Captain Fraunlos arrived here yesterday with a cargo from Hamburg via Antwerp leaving the former on February 10.

The P and O Co's steamer Lhasa 6,651 tons Captain Elliott arrived here yesterday with mails and general passengers for Karachi.

The B S N Co's steamer Fircosi 2,029 tons Captain Primrose will leave here to-day with cargo for Calcutta.

The Clematis 2,323 tons Captain G T Alloyne left here yesterday with a general and the same for Karachi and Rotterdam.

The Lamington 2,282 tons Captain J G Williamson arrived here to day for Dunkirk and Hull with the bottom and general cargo.

P & O & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

Commander J D Dick R N . Royal Navy
Commander Hon E O B Bridgeman Royal Navy
Commander J Harvey R N..... Special Service Steamer
Lieut. & Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine
.....Lt. Comdr Robinson ...arg e Towing Steamer
.....Capt Luck R I M
.....R I Marine
...arch 17.
P & O Co
...on & Co
...n & Co

FOR BARCELONA.
...ares s—170 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, the Bombay Company.

FOR HAMBURG
...s—440 bales cotton, A Visram; 150 bales Mr. Moolji.

FOR GENOA.
...2,074 cwts linseed, C Bogaiens and Co; ...es cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 2,000 ...seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwt ...yssed B S Lloyd and Co; 2,000 cwts ...seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.
...2,970 cwts wheat and 201 cwts rapeseed, ...Fachiri.

FOR TRIESTE.
...10 bales cottor, A Blechick and Co; 110 ... cotton, Gaddum and Co; 630 bales cotton ...li Bros.

FOR FIUME.
...s—110 bales cotton, Madon Bhimji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
...bbo Maru s—200 bales cottor, Mitsui Busson ...Kaisha,

FOR KOBE.
...olombo Maru s—1,400 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, the Mitsui Busson Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Colombo Maru s—406 bales cotton, Mitsui Busson Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.
Colombo Maru s—200 bales cottor, the Mitsui Busson Kaisha.

FOR LONDON.
Arcadia s—5,000 cwts musoor and 8,000 cwts Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Sandown s—3,000 cwts teaseed and 5,800 nigerseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.
Lichtenfels s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.
Khosran s—102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
17	Africa	Siberich	Trieste Mar 1
	Colombo Maru ...	Combes	Kobe Feb 18
	England	Fancy	Saira March 2
	Arcadia	Barcham	Aden March 2
	King Arthur	Atkinson.....	Monte Video J 27
	Lord Kelvin	Clibbon	Cardiff Mar 4
	Gutenfels.....	Fraunius	HamburgFeb 10

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Shirley.....	Stone	Calcutta
	Trafford Hall	Hood.....	Liverpool
	Chusa	McDearmed..	Karachi
	Muttra.....	Tallent.....	Calcutta

The following vessels commenced loading yesterday:—
Steamer Colombo Maru for China, &c,
Steamer King Arthur for Liverpool,
" Clan Mac Farlane for Liverpool,
" England for Liverpool,
" Rahamani for Calcutta,

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance yesterday:—
Steamer Fircosi, Primrose, for Calcutta,
" Clematis, Robinson for Antwerp,
" Lamington McChial for Dunkirk
" Farn Alleyne for Hull &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia Homward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 15th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of York passed the Suez Canal on the 16th instant and is expected to arrive at Bombay at daylight on the 26th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Olympia s—85 bales wool, Nizamudin and Co; 7 bales wool, G Gangadas; 4,000 cwts maize, 10,220 cwts wheat, Sunday and Co; 507 cwts gum, G Saigol; 43 bundles coir, L and F Barraclough and Co; 4,000 cwts bone meal, E C Nanji; 45 bales wool G Gammonmull; 159 bales cotton 122 cwts oily ropes, K Visram; 110 bales wool G Karr.
City of Bellres s—175 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.
Arcadia s—256 casks skin, Thomas Cook and Sons; 75 bales hemp, Maganlal Moolji and Co; 50 bales hemp, S Surajmal and Co; 45 cwts bees wax, S M Rahimtulla; 45 cwts dry chillis, P Jethabhai and Co; 63 cwts dry chillis R Asaria and Co; 1,201 cwts nigerseed 999 linseed, William Blythe and Co; 8,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1 bale woollen carpet, Phipson and Co; 201 cwts capecumus, M Jaffarbhoy.
Pearl Moor s—100 cwts cowhorns and 50 cwt animal hoofs E C Nanji and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.
Olympia s—6,000 cwts linseed, Sunday and Co.

FOR HULL.
Hidalgo s—80 bales cotton and 320 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 1,437 cwts castorseed and 19,500 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Khimji; 3,000 cwts castorseed, William Blythe and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Sunday and Co; 7,979 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR NEWYORK.
Hidalgo s—194 bales cotton, S N Kirtikar and Co.
Persia s—20 cwts cardamomseed, M Jafferbhoy.
Olympia s—640 cwts skins, Cox Shipping Agency.

FOR HAVRE.
Siberian s—425 bales cotton, Prier De Soane and Co
Kretos s—2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ROTHERDAM.
Kretos s—1,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR ANTWERP.
Chupra s—58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,105 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1 bale cotton, A Moritz and Co; 110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 2,000 cwts linseed, N Lalloobhoy; 660 bales cotton, Bombay Company; 275 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.
Clemates s—3,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 625 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.
King Arthur s—2,000 cwts linseed, N Lalubhoy; 1,000 cwts, linseed, Louis Drefus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Pearl Moor s—990 bales cotton, Prier de Soane and Co; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 130 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co,
Clan Macleau s—1,022 cwts mustard seed, Baner and Krause; 7,625 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 440 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes, Campbell and Co; 200 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros.
...s—1,500 tons manganese ore, Killick ...on and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.
...ares s—170 bales cotton, Gaddum and ...00 bales cotton, the Bombay Company.

FOR HAMBURG
...s—440 bales cotton, A Visram; 150 bales ... Mr. Moolji.

FOR GENOA.
...2,074 cwts linseed, C Bogaiens and Co; ...es cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 2,000 ...seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwt ...yssed B S Lloyd and Co; 2,000 cwts ...seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.
...2,970 cwts wheat and 201 cwts rapeseed, ...Fachiri.

FOR TRIESTE.
...10 bales cottor, A Blechick and Co; 110 ... cotton, Gaddum and Co; 630 bales cotton ...li Bros.

FOR FIUME.
...s—110 bales cotton, Madon Bhimji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
...bbo Maru s—200 bales cottor, Mitsui Busson ...Kaisha,

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FOR YOKOHAMA.
Colombo Maru s—406 bales cotton, Mitsui Busson Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.
Colombo Maru s—200 bales cottor, the Mitsui Busson Kaisha.

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Arcadia s—5,000 cwts musoor and 8,000 cwts Ralli Bros.

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FOR HAMBURG.
Lichtenfels s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.
Khosran s—102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Arcadia," March 17.

The P. & O. Co's mail steamer "Arcadia," with the English Mails of the 3rd instant, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday with the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Burman, Mr F and Mrs and 2 infants	Coults, Mrs A
Maid, Mrs Talneys	Gingalli, Mr L K
Hill, Mr L G W	Hannah, Mr H B
Jones, Miss E	Gifford, Mr L G
Elkington, Miss G	Baker, nurse W
Barn, Mr E	Crawford, Mr A A
	Young, Mr J W

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Powell, Capt E P	Gordon, Miss
Ewart, Mr J M	Billimoria, Mr R S
Bennetts, Mr G H	Jenks, Mr R L
Talney, Major and Mrs	Stewart-Wilson, Mrs C and Miss
Powell, Mrs E P	Ross, Mr J B
Hossack, Mr	Porteous, Mr O G
Basten, Mr C M	Morris, Mr H
Birch, Major F W	Jacobson, Mr A R
Blakeston, Major J F	Batliwala, Mr R
Johnson, Major G B	Steel, Mr S
Barton, Major A	Grossman, Mr J
Barton, Mrs	Maiden, Mr R
Barton, Miss	Ellis, Mr G
Gordon, Mrs H	

GIBRALTAR TO BOMBAY.

Duke, Mrs F W	Duke, Miss

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

MacCarthy, Mr A H C	Nash, Mr P A M

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Cairns, Mr R H S	Richards n, Mr W H

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.
Faithfull Lieutenant, G F H.

Per s.s. "Africa," March 17.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Africa, from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday morning.

Bradt, Mr C R	Goll, Mr K A
Boedtker, Mr	Jacobb, Lt
Buckingham, Mr	Jamadar, Bahadur Khan
Collet, Mr C M	Ghag Subedar A
Croft, Col	Loisse, Mr
Cielecka, Mrs	Macpherson, Mr and Mrs
Darling, Mrs and infant	Parry, Mr
Darling, Mrs M L	Robinson, Mr
Deshmukh, Dr G V	Whitney, Mr

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be attested by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

COHEN—Feb 27, at 15 Gloucester Square, the wife of Sir Herbert B Cohen, of a son.
FLEMING—Feb 23, at 35 Eaton Place, the wife of Valentine Fleming, M P, of a son.
FLETCHER—Feb 17, at Mayfield, Brockhurst, the wife of Lieut. Hugh Fletcher, R N, of a son.
HENSON—Feb 21, at Hindley Hall, Stokefield-on-Tyne, the wife of Lieut G N Henson, R N, of a son.
JONES—Feb 21, at Colchester, the wife of Col Lewis Jones, R E, of a son.
ELLIS—Feb 21, at Riversdale, Totnes, the wife of Major W R J Ellis, late King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf, of a daughter.
EVERITT—Feb 23, at Knowle Hall, Wankwickshire, the wife of Major T S Everitt, late Royal Welsh Fusiliers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOLTON—MANSFIELD—Feb 21, at St George's, Agra, Horatio Norman Bolton, I C S, to Ethel, daughter of the late Capt. James Charles Henry Mansfield and Mrs R A Gamble.
JONAS—BENNIS—Feb 22, at St Marylebone Parish Church, Joseph K Jonas to Mary Christian Broughall, daughter of Mr Andrew Bennis.

DEATHS.

BANGOR—Feb 24, at Castle Ward, County Down, Viscount Bangor, aged 82.
BEGBIE—Feb 24, at Blackheath, the wife of Lieut-Col A G Begbie, late R E, and daughter of the late Col Lloyd-Philipps.
FORBES—Feb 22, at Wate tonne, Lee Park, Blackheath, widow of the late Col James Forbes, Bombay Staff Corps.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

WORSLEY—March 10, at Lahore, the wife of G Worsley, I C S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WIGLEY—GRANVILLE—March 4, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev Canon Warlow, Frederic Gwyn Mackay Wigley, eldest son of Frederic George Wigley of the Bengal Legislative Council, to Jessie Mary Granville, elder daughter of Henry Chudleigh Granville, P W D, Sajdig, Engineer, Lahore.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Extra Races.
Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls' High School, distribution of prizes by H, E. Lady Clarke, Framji Cowasjee Institute, 4-30 p.m.
Tennis Tournament, Bombay Girls' High Schools Athletic Association, Elphinstone College, 5-15 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our star attraction, an unique film "The Rape of the Sabines" or The Lays of Ancient Rome.
Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m.

Maxim: "Ground-floor investments seem to have mighty deep cellars under them."—"NEW YORK PRESS."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lorenco Marques and other places in South Africa, per extra s.s. "Umfali" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., on the 22nd instant.

BAND AT THE MAHALAXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaino, Bandmaster, comme cing at 6 p.m. (S. T.) this evening:—

March	The Light Horse... ...Blon
Overture	La Reine d'un Jour ...Adam
A. Spanish Dance	Ballabie de la Sal.....Arbos
B. Patrol	The Turkish.....Michaelis
Selection	A Country Girl .....Monckton
Valse	Electric .....Russell
A. Op. 121 No. 7.	Humoreske ....Dvorak
B. Serenade	Andalouse .....Ellenberg
Selection	The Arcadians .....Monckton

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. P. Lane and Officers, the Band of the 96th Berar Infantry will play the following programme of music, at 6 p.m. this evening:—

March	Athalie .....Mendelssohn
Selection	A. Waltz Dream.....Oscar Strauss.
Song	Poppies.....Neil Mort
Valse	Old Belfrey.....Bernard Phelps
Selection	Veronique .....Andre Messager
Two-Step	Yip-I-Addy-I-Hy ...W. D. Coll b
Schottische	By the Water-Melon Vine .....S. Allen
Selection	Reminiscences of the Plantation .....Chambers

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B.S. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) this evening:—

March	King Cotton .....Sousa
Overture	The King's Lieutenant...Tit
Valse	La Barcarolle ... .Waldteufel
Selection	The Belle of Brittany...Talbot
Bolero	Leggiero Invisible.....Arditi
Divertissement	Espagnol .....Daormes
Two Step	Navaho .....Alstyne

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music at 6 p.m., (S. T.), this evening:—

March	Berliner Luft .....Paul Lincke
Valse	Septembre .....Colin
Selection	Songs of Tosti.....Arr. Faugher
Two-Step	Teddy Bears Picnic .....Gratton
Bell Solo	Carillon in Eflat.....Goodhart
Excerpt	Il Trovatore .....Verdi
Valse	The Angels' .....Lotter
Fantasia	A Voyage on a Troopship Miller

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-day Dr. A. K. Coomaraswamy, the well-known Indian artist, will deliver a public address at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Prathana Mandir, Girgaon, when the members are most cordially invited to attend. Subject: The "Indian Art" President: the Rev. Dr. Scott, M.A., D.D. To-morrow, Sunday, the Senior class of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when the Hon'ble Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar will conduct the class, and will discourse on "Wordsworth's Prelude." The Junior class of the Brotherhood will meet the same hour at Bhuleshwar in the Goculdas Tejpal High School.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

Those who enjoy a film dealing with the old Roman days will find the star attraction this week to their taste. One of the great events of Roman History was "The Rape of the Sabines," founding as it did the commencement of the Great Roman Empire. The story is faithfully told by the artistes engaged and no expense has been spared in mounting the play. It is, indeed, a unique attraction and should draw crowded houses this coming week. Another prominent attraction is the film by Foolshead. This promises to be a record breaker for fun, as he is simply irresistible in his new role. Tontolim is also down on the programme, so fun should be a great item in the next bill. All the films chosen are particularly good and the visitors should be delighted every session this week.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

SEQUEL TO RE-MARRIAGE.

Excommunication Followed by Murder.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the appeals of Bhima Chabda and Kesha Pathisang who were convicted of murder by Mr. A. C. Wild Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, and sentenced to death and transportation for life respectively.

Mr. Trikumlal R. Desai and Mr. M. K. Mehta appeared for the accused; the Government Pleader, Mr. G. S. Rao, was for the Crown.

It appeared that about ten months prior to the day of the murder the second accused was ex-communicated by his caste for having the marriage of his cousin with a widow performed in his house. The deceased Sirdar was one of the leading men in the caste and took a prominent part in having the accused outcasted. The first accused who was a friend of the second had also a grievance against the deceased. They both, therefore, met in a field where they resolved the deceased with bill-hooks and caused his death.

Agreeing with the assessors, the Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced them as above stated.

Their Lordships confirmed the convictions and sentences and dismissed the appeals.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

Alleged Imitation.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar heard a notice of motion praying for injunction against the sale of Quick's ague specific in the suit brought by Madan Sons and Company against Framji Rustamji Singara.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai, Jamistram and Madan, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. J. B. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Nanu, Hormusji and Coy., was for the defendant.

The plaintiff alleges that the preparation of Quick's ague specific in bottles resembled their goods styled Squibb's ague specific and they, therefore, brought this suit to restrain the defendant from selling or exposing for sale any of such goods.

On the defendant undertaking not to sell the goods till the disposal of this suit, his Lordship fixed the hearing of the suit to the first Monday after the summer vacation.

MURDER APPEAL DISMISSED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the appeal of Dodd Tamma Beerapa who was convicted of murder by Mr. T. Walker, Sessions Judge of Kanara and sentenced to transportation for life.

It appeared that the accused and the deceased used to quarrel on account of the former's visits to the house of the latter and that there was an intimacy between the deceased's wife and the accused. On the night of the murder, the accused and the deceased had quarrelled. The accused had made a confession of his crime before the committing magistrate.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

POLICE COURTS.

CHEATING BY AN AUSTRALIAN.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Deacup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Favel of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged Ernest Albert Croft, an Australian, with cheating. Inspector Morris prosecuted.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused who assumed different names at different places arrived in Bombay recently from Aden. At the latter place, where he called himself a doctor, he is alleged to have induced people to lend him money on the pretex that he was exposing drafts from Australia. On his arrival in Bombay he put up at the Hotel Majestic and started with cheating tailors and other tradesmen. He also induced people to lend him money amounting to about Rs. 800, telling them he was writing a book which would be shortly published and that he would soon return their money. He opened an account with Messrs. Cox and Co and subsequently drew cheques on them for double the amount that he had put there. Inspector Favel, whose suspicions had been aroused by the accused's movements arrested him on the 8th instant on receiving certain information. The accused was suffering from sleeping sickness.

His Worship framed four charges against the accused of cheating Messrs. Cornaglia and Co., Treacher and Co., Vallabdas and Co., and Poona Dairy Co., to the extent of Rs. 150.

The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to pay an aggregate fine of Rs. 155, or, in default, to undergo simple imprisonment for two months and a half.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Inspector Paterson charged a Hindu mill-hand named Dattaram Ramji, with causing hurt to one Govind Krishna, his wife Chundribai and his daughter Tanibai.

Mr. Dalvi, Pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Kamat, Pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant and the accused lived in the same locality. On Thursday afternoon last, the complainant remonstrated with the accused for having abused his son the day previous. The accused, therefore, abused the complainant, went into his room, came out with a knife and assaulted the complainant with it inflicting a wound on his left arm. Complainant's wife and daughter, on hearing complainant ran to his rescue when the accused assaulted them with the knife injuring Chundri on her right hand and Tani on her head. Their cries brought a remonse on the spot who arrested the accused, disarmed him and handed him over to the police.

The accused denied the charge and said he was drunk and was assaulted. He could not say how the three persons were injured.

The case was adjourned.

RESCUING PRISONERS.

BEFORE Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday Inspector Paterson charged Succaram Yeshwant, a Hindu, with assaulting two policemen and rescuing three persons from lawful custody. Mr. Hirji Jamshedji Dalal, Pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that on Thursday at Parel, police sepoys Nos. 1643 F. and 755 F. arrested three persons for being drunk and disorderly. Amongst them was the accused's brother. The accused, on seeing him being marched off to the police chowkey, came on, with a big bamboo and assaulted the policemen with it inflicting injuries on their hands and bodies. A Mahomedan townsman went to the rescue of the policeman and secured the accused. But in the meantime the three persons made good their escape. The accused pleaded drunkenness. His Worship committed the accused on the evidence and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, with the alternative of twenty days' further imprisonment with hard labour. Out of the amount of fine, if recovered Rs. 10 were ordered to be paid to police sepoy No. 1643 and Rs. 7 to the police sepoy No. 751 as compensation.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovers, of the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
SIMLA, MARCH 17.

The disturbed conditions in North-West India have extended Eastwards and rain has been general over the whole area North-West of a line from Surat to Meerut. Except in parts of Kashmir some falls in the extreme North have been heavy. The chief amounts are:—Mukteesar and Sialkot, one inch; Rawalpindi, three; Khushab and Peshawar, two; Cherat, five; Murree, Multan and Bikaner, one and a half; and Dwarka, two. The forecast shows a nearly general rain in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province and local rain in the United Provinces, Kashmir, Baluchistan and Central India with a few falls in Rajputana and Central Provinces.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 17TH MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 17th March, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Rawalpindi has had 2·70" Multan 1·40" Lahore 0·46" Sirsa 0·37" Ambala and Delhi 0·10" each. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature has fallen and is now low, the deficiency amounting to more than 24° F. at Multan and Rawalpindi; the minimum is also in defect at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature has risen but is still in defect during the day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jacobabad has had 0·37" Karachi 0·71" Bikaner 1·73. Jaipur 0·13" and Ajmer 0·19. Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and moderately to heavily clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature is low, the deficiency amounting to 30° F. at Jacobabad and to 26° F. at Bikaner; the minimum is also in defect in Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and the northern half of Kathiawar; Deesa has had 0·26", Surat 0.13", Bhuj 0·42", Dwarka 1·87" and Rajkot 0·85." Skies have become lightly clouded in Kathiawar and heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in moderate to considerable excess. Day temperatures continues in defect; night temperature is in defect in Cutch and in slight excess in the southern half of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in slight defect. Temperature has risen; the minimum is now in excess at most stations, but the maximum temparature is still in defect in the eastern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air and day temperature are equal to the average. Night temperature is in slight defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in south Hyderabad and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature has risen; the maximum temperature is now normal; the minimum is in excess in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—The area of low pressure is shown to-day over north-west Rajputana and the Punjab. It has intensified and caused widespread precipitation in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and Kathiawar. Cloud has decreased in Sind and Kathiawar, but has increased in the central parts of the country, the United Provinces and the north Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is in considerable defect in western half of the Punjab, west Rajputana and Sind. Night temperature has fallen slightly in these areas but is rising over the rest of the reporting area.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Punjab and Rajputana, and local rain in the United Provinces, Gujarat and west Central India. A few showers may occur in the Central Provinces and the north-west of the Peninsula.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. F. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 13th March.

237. Rifle Meeting.—The annual Rifle Meeting will be held at Ghat Kopar (subject to alteration) by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. daily. Programmes can be obtained at Head Quarters.

B V R Range 13th Match VIII and IX 200 yards
" " 16th " VII 200 yards, also matches I to VI (closes)
" " 20th Caleta Marching Competition.
G I P Ranges 13th Blaney Challenge Cup
" 16th Leslie Challenge Cup

238. Parades.—Parades will be held on the Oval on Mondays and Thursdays at 6-30 p.m. until further orders for Recruits, Reservists and members requiring parades for efficiency and also at Head-Quarters on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6 30 p m.

239. Miniature Range—During the Rifle Meeting the Miniature Range at Head-Quarters will be closed.

240. Musketry.—It is notified for information that the Class Firing must be completed by the 25th instant.

B V R Ranges will be open for this purpose on Tuesday 21st, Thursday 23rd and Sunday 26th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. Members who have not yet completed their class firing must do so on the above dates.

Rifle Club.—Matches Nos. 17 and 18 will close on Saturday 25th instant. Ranges will be available for Rifle Club matches on Wednesday 22nd instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Saturday 25th instant, by trains leaving Victoria Terminus at 12-45 and 1-50 p.m. All members who have not yet fired matches 17 and 18 must do so on the above dates.

Miniature Range.—Matches 9 and 10 will close on Saturday 25th instant. The Miniature Range at Head-Quarters will be open on Tuesday 21st and Thursday 23rd instant, from 6 to 7 p.m. and Saturday 25th instant, from 9 to 12 noon.

A. L. CARWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING.
Bombay, 18th March.

129. Musketry.—Class firing will take place at the British Infantry Rifle Range at Colaba on Saturday next 18th instant. To Commence at 4-30 p.m.
Dress.—Plain Clothes.

130. Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle meeting will be continued at Colaba on Sunday 19th instant.
Firing to Commence at 8 a.m.
No entries will be accepted after 8-15 a.m.
Dress.—Plain Clothes.

137. Parade.—Parade at 7-30 a.m. on Monday and Wednesday the 20th and 22nd instant, and 9-45 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday the 21st and 23rd instant.
Dress.—Plain Clothes.

136. Competitions.—The following are the results of Competitions as under:—

Gatacre Cup Competition 1910-11.
Fired for on February 25th 1911, at Mahalaxmi Battery. Won by No. 2 Company Bombay Volunteer Artillery. Figure of Merit 7·8.

Wheal Cup Competition 1910-11.
Won by No 1 Sub-Div No 1 Company B V A N C O
Sergeant T W Venn.

Hamilton Shield 1910-11.
Won by No 1 Sub-Div No 1 Company B V A N C O
Sergeant T W Venn.

Gun Layers Competition 1910-11.
1st Prize Corpl. Forbes.
2nd Prize Bombr Goldrick Gr Green.
D R S Competition 1910-11.
1st Prize Gunner Jackson.
2nd Prize Gunner Webb.

The Marks for all the above Competitions can be seen at Head-Quarters.

Commandants Prize for Reservists, Efficiency and Musketry. Won by Reservist J R Allen No 2 Coy.

E. P. GUDLAP, Capt. R A,
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.
Rifle Association.

The whole of the shoot of Sunday last is cancelled and will be re-fired at a date to be notified hereafter.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

DIVINE SERVICE.

3rd Sunday in Lent, 19th March.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas' the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. C. M. Barham, Acting Archdeacon and Rev. W. A. Sawtell. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion.—Choral—Woodward in E flat. Hymns 528, 630, 556 and 197. 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: The Lord Bishop of Bombay. Canticles—Woodward in A, Hymns 184, 157 and 224. Collections for Additional Clergy Society. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.; on Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy: The Venerable Archdeacon of Bombay. 8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy: Rev. W. J. Kenelly, Senior Chaplain and Rev. J. B. Glass—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-45 a.m., Matins; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30

THE SAVARKAR CASE.

Award of the Hague Court.

BRITISH VIEW UPHELD.

The award of the Court of Arbitration at the Hague in the Savarkar case was given on Feb. 24. The Court decides that the Government of his Britannic Majesty is not required to restore Savarkar to the Government of the French Republic. This conclusion was arrived at for the following reasons :—

THE POLICE CORRESPONDENCE.

By letter, dated June 29, 1910, the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police informed the directeur de la Surete Generale in Paris, that Savarkar was about to be sent to India in order to be prosecuted for abetment of murder, &c., and that he would be on board the vessel "Morea" touching at Marseilles on July 7 or 8.

In consequence of the receipt of this letter, the Ministry of the Interior informed the Prefect of the Bouches-du-Rhone by telegram dated July 4, 1910, that the British police were sending Savarkar to India on board the steamship "Morea." The telegram stated that some revolutionary Hindoos, then on the Continent, might take advantage of this to further the escape of this foreigner, and the Prefect was requested to take the measures necessary to guard against any attempt of that kind.

The Directeur de la Surete Generale replied by letter dated July 9, 1910, to the letter of the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, stating that he had given the necessary instruction for the purpose of guarding against the occurrence of any incident during the presence of Savarkar at Marseilles.

SAVARKAR'S ESCAPE AND CAPTURE.

On July 7, the "Morea" arrived at Marseilles. On the following morning between 6 and 7, Savarkar swam ashore and then began to run. He was arrested by a brigadier of the French Maritime Gendarmerie, and taken back to the vessel. Three persons who had come ashore from the vessel assisted the brigadier in taking the fugitive back. On July 9, the "Morea" left Marseilles with Savarkar on board.

It appears that the brigadier saw the fugitive throw himself into the sea and swim to the quay. At the same moment some persons from the ship, who were shouting and gesticulating, rushed ashore in order to pursue him. A number of people on the quay commenced to shout "Arretez-le !" The brigadier arrested the fugitive after a pursuit of about 500 metres. The brigadier declares that he was altogether unaware of the identity of the fugitive, but thought he was one of the crew who had possibly committed an offence on board. With regard to the assistance afforded him by one of the crew and two Indian policemen, it appears that these men came up after the arrest had been effected, and their intervention was only auxiliary to the action of the brigadier. The brigadier had seized Savarkar by one arm for the purpose of taking him back to the ship, and the prisoner went peaceably with him. The brigadier did not relax his hold till they reached the deck of the vessel. It would appear that the incident did not occupy more than a few minutes.

THE FRENCH POLICE INSTRUCTIONS.

It is alleged that the brigadier was not ignorant of the presence of Savarkar on board the vessel, and that his orders, like those of all the French police and gendarmes, were to prevent any Hindoo from coming on board who had not got a ticket. These circumstances show that the persons on board in charge of Savarkar might well have believed they could count on the assistance of the French police.

It is established that a commissaire of the French police came on board the vessel shortly after its arrival, and in accordance with the orders of the Prefect placed himself at the disposal of the commander in respect of the watch to be kept. In consequence of this the commissaire was put in communication with the British police officer in charge of the prisoner. The Prefect of Marseilles, as appears from the telegram of July 13, addressed to the Minister of the Interior, stated that he had acted in this matter in accordance with the instructions given him by the Directeur de la Surete Generale to make the necessary arrangements to prevent the escape of of Savarkar.

FINDING OF THE COURT.

The award ends thus :—

"Whereas, having regard to what has been stated, it is manifest that the case is not one of recourse to fraud or force in order to obtain possession of a person who had taken refuge in foreign territory, and that there was not in the circumstances of the arrest and delivery of Savarkar to the British authorities and of his removal to India anything in the nature of a violation of the sovereignty of France, and that all those who took part in the matter certainly acted in good faith and had no thought of doing anything unlawful.

"Whereas in the circumstances cited above the conduct of the brigadier not having been disclaimed by his chiefs before the morning of July 9, that is to say, before the "Morea" left Marseilles, the British police might naturally have believed that the brigadier had acted in accordance with his instructions or that his conduct had been approved ;

"Whereas, while admitting that an irregularity was committed by the arrest of Savarkar and by his being handed over to the British police, there is no rule of international law imposing, in circumstances such as those which have been set out above, any obligation on the Power which has in its custody a prisoner to restore him, because of a mistake committed by the foreign agent who delivered him up to that Power;

"The Court decides, &c. . . ."

ESTIMATE OF THE AWARD.

In estimating the completeness with which the award accepts the contentions of the British Government, it is only necessary to observe the manner in which the principal French contentions have been treated, or rather ignored. The word "extradition" is not even mentioned. There is nothing about "diplomatic irregularities" On the other hand, it is admitted that every one concerned acted in good faith. Perhaps the most important feature is the recognition that there is no rule of international law imposing in such circumstances as those of this case any obligation on the Power which has in its custody a prisoner to restore him, because of a mistake committed by the foreign agent who delivered him up to that Power.

There are many reasons for satisfaction at this complete vindication of the attitude of the British Government. No one supposes that the Court was unanimous. There is, however, good reason to believe that the speech of the British agent, Mr. Eyre Crowe, made a profound impression by its lucid handling of the facts of the case. M. Beernaert specially referred to-day to the command of the French language which it revealed. Stripped of its upholstery the case is really very simple. I would never have been heard of but for M. Jaures. It would never have happened but for the inconceivable stupidity of Savarkar's custodians. Nothing remains now but for the parties to pay the heavy bill. A piece of rabbit-netting over the porthole would have been cheaper.

"TIMES" COMMENT.

In commenting on the result of the arbitration, the "Times" says :—

The award of the Hague Tribunal in this case will, we feel sure, be accepted with scarcely less satisfaction by our French friends than by ourselves. In so far as French public opinion was disturbed by genuine doubts as to the legality of the proceedings which resulted in the recapture of Savarkar, it will reassured by the decision, of an impartial tribunal; and it may be noted that eminent French jurists who have most strongly supported the French demand for Savarkar's surrender have also argued no less strongly that, as soon as the alleged irregularities of his recapture were redressed, it would be the duty of France to grant his formal extradition so that he should not ultimately escape the penalty of crimes which no profession of political motives can justify or extenuate. The murder of Mr. Jackson, which Savarkar has been convicted of abetting, was, indeed, one of the most dastardly of the many dastardly outrages committed by Indian Anarchists. But, however, confident we are that his extradition would have been ultimately obtained, his temporary release would unquestionably have produced a most undesirable impression in India, where every effort has been made in disaffected quarters to represent the intervention of France as a demonstration of sympathy with a political "martyr." From this point of view, his Majesty's Government gave a very signal proof of their faith in the principle and practice of arbitration by agreeing to refer so peculiar a case to the Hague. Not only has their faith been fully vindicated, but the cause of arbitration will be distinctly furthered by the prompt and broad-minded decision of the Court, to which the presidency of M. Beernaert, the veteran Belgian jurist and Minister of State, lent exceptional weight and dignity. The award may not have been unanimous, but the President and all his colleagues, Lord Desart, M. Louis Renault, M. Gram, the former Norwegian Minister, and Jonkheer de Savornin Lohmin, equally deserve the congratulations of all who believe in the future of arbitration.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENT.

The award in the Savarkar case has been received in Berlin for the most part in silence, but moves the Berlin "Post" to a violent attack on The Hague Court and on international arbitration. The journal writes—"We have never thought much of The Hague Court of Arbitration—that is, of its impartiality and objective love of justice. The representatives of the various nationalities vote, in point of fact, in accordance with the interests the political views, and the grounds of expediency of their several countries—always excepting our idealist Germans. It is not necessary to suppose that these men act in the face of their better judgment and conscience. To some extent foreign countries have a different, and certainly a much more practical sense of values in striking a balance as between the interests of their own country and the conception of pure justice as it prevails in general with us. National prejudices and prepossessions determine their judgment from the outset. Nevertheless we should hardly have thought it possible that a Court of Arbitration in the Savarkar case would afford an exhibition of such touching "naivete," such an exhibition of 'pure folly.' It has passed over the real issue of the Savarkar case in complete silence—namely, the fact that a political offender, who in a foreign harbour has escaped from the ship which was transporting him and been recaptured by a French policeman with the support of an Englishman in pursuit—and that not in the water, though there already he was on foreign territory, but after he had reached dry land—was forthwith, without even an appearance of formal proceedings, handed back to the English ship. That is a crass breach of international law, and a proof how far the subservience to England ("Die englische Gefolgschaft") has brought proud France. The verdict of the Court is as if no such breach of extra-territoriality had ever occurred."

The journal hopes that the verdict in this case will act like "a very cold bath" upon the enthusiasts for the idea of international arbitration in general, and The Hague Arbitration Court in particular.

THE CORONATION.

Day of Intercession.

The following letter of invitation has been prepared by the Bishop of Durham and issued by the Evangelical Alliance :—

To our friends and brethren in Christ Jesus, throughout the United Kingdom and the British Empire.

We, on behalf of the Council of the Evangelical Alliance, call affectionately upon you to use the mighty power of united Prayer in view of the coming Coronation, at Westminster, of the King of Great Britain and Ireland, of all the Britains beyond the Seas, and Emperor of India.

What living man more needs the prayers of the Church of God ? He is charged with vast duties, as solemny responsible as they are exalted. His functions in the State call for ceaseless watchfulness, patience, and labour. His personal example, at the summit of the social order, is incalculably important.

The pathetic circumstances of his sudden Accession on his dearly-loved Father's death, move our hearts. The anxieties of our time, social and political, pressing with heaviest weight upon him, enhance his claim upon our spiritual help.

Friends and Brethren, we beseech you to pray unitedly and in faith, for our Monarch, who himself believes and worships, implore large measures of the Spirit of wisdom, strength, and love, for the sake of his Country, his Empire, and the great human Family of Nations, ask that he may be protected, sustained, guided, and divinely used for good, now and for long years to come.

Ask that in his time public and private righteousness may increase, and classes and peoples be drawn together in goodwill, finding the power of Christ influencing their whole life and intercourse, and that peace may bless the world, and crime and misery be abated.

Ask that the Gospel of Christ may, in his time, be carried to all lands and all nations, and that it may have free course and be glorified.

Ask for a mighty reunion during his reign of our scattered and broken Christendom; ask for a great revival of faith in God and in His Word, and of looking for the glorious appearing of the Lord from heaven.

Set afresh before you the sure promises to prayer, and the reality and presence of the Hearer of prayer. So, with new assurance approach the Throne of Grace and our great High Priest there interceding. Ask through Him with holy confidence for His Majesty King George for Queen Mary, and for the British Empire, the fulness of mercy and grace, and expect the answer.

TOPICS FOR THANKSGIVING AND INTERCESSION.

THANKSGIVINGS.

For the goodness of God to our country in giving us our former gracious Sovereigns—Queen Victoria and King Edward VII, for their examples of devotion to duty, and for their love of righteousness and peace, which our King has inherited, and for the training he has enjoyed for his life, his interest in the poor and needy, in the sick and suffering, in the brave and self-sacrificing and for his constant participation in public Christian worship.

PRAYER FOR THE KING, THE QUEEN, AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

For the King, that he may be gifted with health and vigour, sound judgment, and insight into character that he may ever practice justice and sympathy towards men, cherish reverence, faith and love towards God our Saviour and may be surrounded with wise and loyal counsellors and friends and also with ministers patriotic, disinterested, and sincere.

For the Queen, Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family, that under the guidance of the Most High they may have grace to adorn their exalted station, and to exercise their influence for the highest good of the Court and of the Nation.

NATIONAL CONFESSION.

Confession, with contrition and penitence, of many national faults, aggravated by the fact that our advantages and privileges have been conspicuous and unequalled, with supplication for pardon, and for deliverance from prevalent errors, follies, vices, and crimes.

PRAYER FOR THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

For the United Kingdom and for the British Empire, throughout the world, for the prevalence and permanence among our fellow-subjects of various races and religions, of loalty and union, righteousness and forbearance, amity and peace.

For recognition of the Divine purpose of Empire, viz., the highest welfare of humanity in the establishment upon earth of the Kingdom of God, in the maintenance of good relations with other peoples and for the promotion of the best and most enduring interests of mankind.

That during our King's reign, the principles of true Christianity may more powerfully and practically influence the individual family, and social life of all sections of the Empire, and may penetrate and affect for good—legislation, industry, commerce, literature, science, art, education and the administration of public business.

And that the reign of His Majesty King George V. may be distinguished by the extension and success of Christian Missions at home and abroad, and by the growing establishment of that spiritual Kingdom which is "righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost."

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—March 3.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Brevet Col S L Craster, R E, B	Mr H Walker, B
	Mr E C Webb, B
Mr E F Baum, B Cov	Mr M Young, M Cov
Mr G W Dawson, B Cov	Mr W E Lonsdale, M
Mr H E Duggan, B	Mr B B Wood, M
Mr P J Porter, B	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt C F Birney, R E, B, 18 mo	Mr J S Navarra, B, 4 mo M C
Mr J H Linquist, B, 6 mo M C	Mr C Litchfield, B, 6 mo M C
Mr B C Ray, B, 2mo	Mr C H A Hill, S S I, C I E, M 6 mo M C
Mr H K Roy, B, 6 mo M C	
Mr B S Carey, C I E, B 3 mo M C	Mr G W Fool, Bo 3 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr B S Carey C I E, B	Mr H K Roy, B
Mr W J Haynes, B	

THE PARLIAMENT BILL.

The Second Reading.

The incidents of the opening day (Feb. 27) of the full-dress debate on the second reading of the measure which raises such momentous issues fell, in point of dramatic interest, far short of those that marked the sitting in which the Parliament Bill was introduced. There were no very exciting manifestations of party enthusiasm, and there was more reasoned persuasion than passion. The House was never crowded, and at one time the attendance fell below a quorum ; but this was when members were dining.

MR. A. CHAMBERLAIN'S CRITICISMS.

The second reading of the Bill having been formally moved, Mr. Austen Chamberlain rose to propose the Opposition amendment, declaring that while the House would welcome the introduction of a measure to reform the composition of the House of Lords while maintaining its independence as a Second Chamber, it declined to proceed with a Bill which placed all effective legislative authority in the hands of a single Chamber and offered no safeguard against the enactment of grave changes without the consent and against the will of the people. In his opening sentences he dwelt upon the gravity of the issues at stake and expressed surprise that so important a subject should have been treated with apparent levity in some quarters of the House. Giving the reasons for the position taken up by the Opposition, he argued that even if it were proved that the present House of Lords misused its powers and that it was ill-composed, this would be no reasons, out of Looking-glass Land, for leaving the other House exactly as it was and depriving it of all real power. He drove home the point that the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Secretary for War had come forward as champions of the two-Chamber system and that in spite of this they were now engaged in the task of destroying the Upper House. They were engaged in this work because the Nationalists wanted an interregnum during which Home Rule might be passed. In an impressive appeal to those members who were Second-Chamber men, he asked them whether they could really believe that if the Parliament Bill passed as it stood an effective Second Chamber would be erected by the Radical Party. As the result of this measure, the Opposition feared not only a despotic majority, but a despotic Government. Once there was a single unchecked Chamber members might be compelled to bow to the tyranny of a Government that had lost the confidence of the public. Once an independent Parliament had been set up in Ireland, the gift could never be recalled except at the cost of civil war. In the Conference every member taking part in it sought for a full solution of a great national question and no one could think that there had not been some measure of agreement. He felt confident that if the spirit of that Conference could but prevail, there was yet room for a national settlement. The Opposition would co-operate with the Government if they on their side would co-operate in the reform of the Second Chamber. They were not afraid to make that Chamber more popular and to recruit it, in part at any rate, from the people ; what they valued was not the privileges of individual members of the other House, but its independence as a whole. In ordinary cases of difference between the two Chambers there might be procedure by Joint Sessions, and in grave cases there might be direct appeals to the people. But if there was to be no compromise, if the Parliament Bill was flung down upon the Table of the House to be taken or left as it stood, if it was to be unaltered, unamended, unimproved, it could not pass. The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid cheers.

Mr. Haldane, who spoke in a conciliatory manner, declared that the chief argument against the Bill was founded upon a fallacy. The measure was spoken of as if it represented the whole policy of the Government and not merely an indispensable step in their policy. This Bill had been forced upon the Government; it was an instrument without which they could make no progress with the task the nation had entrusted to their hands. It was no doubt a new departure to endeavour to set le the relations between the two Houses in a written form but they were driven to it because they could trust no longer to the silken threads of unwritten usage, and because the other House insisted on its legal pound of flesh. He believed that the majority of those on his side of the House attached great value to the functions of a Second Chamber and he certainly was thoroughly in favour of such a Chamber, and so he thought highly of the preamble to the Bill. He would like to see a national settlement but in order to arrive at one the Government must be in a position to negotiate and the Bill would enable them to do so on equal terms A Second Chamber, properly constituted would be a sympathetic Chamber that like the perfect wife, would comfort, ward, but not command.

Lord Ronaldshy, who opposed the Bill, was interrupted at half-past eight o'clock by a motion to count the House. Mr. Lansbury the Labour representative of Bow and Bromley in moving the count, observed sarcastically that it was disgraceful that when there was a revolution in progress there should be only one member on the Opposition side of the House to stop it ; but the Deputy-Speaker pointed out that the House could not be counted between a quater past eight and a quarter past nine. After the dinner hour the attendance improved, and as the night advanced the benches were fairly filled.

Sir Albert Spicer said the scheme of the Unionists for the reform of the House of Lords was like a deathbed repentance. They never thought of it until they had been beaten three times at the polls.

Mr. Leif Jones having spoken, Mr. Lee, rising from the front Opposition bench, made a trenchand attack on the Bill. The speech was followed closely by the House generally—among those present being the Prime Minister and Mr. Balfour and Mr. Austen Chamberlain—and gave delight to the Opposition.

Mr. Runciman, on March 1, maintained that the chief safeguard against undersible legislation would be found in the substratum of Conservatism in the constituencies, and that no contentious measure to which the nation really objected could be passed after the delay of two years which the House of Lords would be able to interpose.

Mr. Chaplin drove home the fact that the Government had bowed the knee to the National Party. The votes at the commend of Mr. Redmond had wrung concessions from Ministers. It was by the promise of Home Rule that the Coalition majority was obtained, and by the operation of the Parliament Bill that great change was to be effected over the heads of the Lords and behind the backs of the people.

Sir W. Anson, in a very serious contribution to the debate, pointed out what would be the consequence of the Bill. The Lords in their House would still be able to disuss measures, but their deliberations whould come to nothing, for the fate of the Bills would be decided in the Commons. A Government depending on the support of groups might be induced, in order "to save its skin," to do things of which the country disapproved.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords on March 2nd Lord Balfour of Burleigh presented his Reference to the People Bill, which he said provided for the taking of a poll of the people in the case of difference between the two Houses or of two hundred members of the House of Commons demanding one. There was to be one man, vote one and one vote one value. He estimated that the cost of each reference would not be more than from £40,000 to £50,000. The Earl of Crewe said the proposal meant a far wider departure from the constitutional path of the last six hundred years than would be effected by the Parliament Bill or by a Single Chamber system. It was an attack on the representative system. The Earl of Selborne, on behalf of the Front Opposition Bench, expressed satisfaction at the introduction of the Bill, though he said nothing as to its details. The Lord Chancellor contended that the Referendum would render the position of any Ministry intolerable. The Bill was read a first time.

MR. BALFOUR CHARGE OF FRAUD.

The debate was resumed on March 2, Mr. Balfour who again advocated reform of the Second Chamber which he said, was not strong enough as now constituted to carry out its functions. He declared that the Government were going to force their proposals through the Legislature by coercion, as they had imposed them on the country by fraud. This assertion led to angry protests from the Coalition, but the Speaker application of the term "fraud" to a party was not out of order. Mr. Asquith said it was now obvious that the real motive of the Tory Party in taking up the cause of reform was to make the Second Chamber stronger as against the chosen representatives of the people. He asserted that the first and paramount duty of the Government was to pass the Bill into law. The discussion was continued till eleven o'clock, when the closure was applied. The amendment was defeated by 365 votes to 44—a majority of 121—and the second reading of the Bill carried by 368 to 243—a majority of 125.

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THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, 27th February, 1911.

Artificer Engineer Ernest John Jeffery has been promoted to the rank of Chief Artificer Engineer in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 1st January, 1911.

Admiralty, 1st March.

Staff Paymaster Felix Abraham has this day been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903, the undermentioned Lieutenants have this day been placed on the Retired List :—Henry George Keener, and William Samuel Weeks.

The undermentioned Chief Gunners have this day been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet :—Frederick Elliott, and Frederick John Evea. Gunner Frederick Foster has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet.

Admiralty, 3rd March,
Naval Uniform.

In purmance of His Majesty's pleasure the following change is to be made in the Regulations as to the wearing of Ribbons by Officers of the Fleet:—Ribbons of Orders and Medals, to wear which private permission has been given, are not to be sewn on the coat. This Order is to take effect forthwith.

War Office, 3rd March,
Regular Forces.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

Colonel Thompson Capper, C.B., D. S.O., from the Half-pay List, to be a temporary Brigadier, General to command a Brigade, vice Major-General C. C. Monro, C.B., who has vacated on promotion. Dated 19th February.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry A. Anley, Army Ordnance Department, to be an Assistant Director at the War Office; vice Colonel H W Pearse, D S O, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 25th February.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lancelot C Koe, from the Half-pay List, to command the Legation Guard at Pekin, vice Brevet-Colonel J H A Anderson, whose tenure of that appointment is about to expire. Dated 28th January.

The undermentioned Captains to be General Staff Officers, 3rd grade, at the War Office :—

Alexander G Stuart, 40th Pathans, Indian Army. Dated 23rd February.

Everard F Calthrop, Royal Artillery, vice Major J A C Somerville, The Royal Sussex Regiment, appointed Military Attache at Tokio. Dated 23rd February.

Frederick H Sykes, 15th The King's Hussars, vice Captain H A L H Wade, Royal Artillery, retired. Dated 25th February.

Captain the Honourable Donald A Forbes, Royal Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Right Honourable J C Earl of Aberdeen, K T, G C M G, Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, vice Lieutenant A J Hunter, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, who has resigned that appointment. Doted 7th February.

CAVALRY.

2nd Dragoon Guards Queen's Bays, Captain Edward S Dicken to be Major. Dated 25th February.

4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Robert J. B. Oldrey to be Captain. Dated 2 st January.

7th Princess Royal's Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Charles Darbyshire from 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, to be Captain. Dated 23rd Jaunary, 1911, but not to draw pay or allowances prior to 4th March.

7th Queen's Own Hussars, Lieutenant Edward D F Kelly to be Captain. Dated 22nd February.

Second Lieutenant Thomas A Thornton to be Lieutenant. Dated 22nd February.

Gentleman Cadet Nigel Edward Weatherall, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 4th March.

14th King's Hussars, Captain William R Campbell, D S O, to be Major. Dated 22nd February.

20th Hussars, Captain Charles MacG. Dunbar retires on retired pay. Dated 4th March.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Major Eldred C Pottinger retires on retired pay. Dated 4th March.

INFANTRY.

The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment Lieutenant William B Fuller is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 10th February.

The Buffs East Kent Regiment, Supernumery Lieutenant Horace A Thewles is restored to the establishment. Dated 23rd February,

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Captain Hubert C Hall retires on retired pay. Dated 4th March.

Lieutenant Cecil G Leslie to be Captain. Dated 18th February.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regiment, Second Lieutenant Belgrave E S.

Ninnis is seconded for special extra-regimental employment. Dated 19th February.

The Norfolk Regiment, Lieutenant Hugh Lancaster is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 8th February.

The Lincolnshire Regiment, Captain Alan H. Hilton-Johnson retires on retired pay. Dated 4th March,

The Devonshire Regiment, Lieutenant John M. Llewellyn is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 1st February.

Second Lieutenant Ralph E. Hancock to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st February.

The Leicestershire Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Thomas N. Puckle is restored to the establishment. Dated 8th February.

The Royal Irish Regiment, Captain Borlase E. W Childs is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 15th February.

Supernumerary Captain Francis O Bowen is restored to the establishment. Dated 15th February.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, Captain Eustace C Brierley retires on retired pay. Dated 4th March

The Royal Scots Fusiliers, Lieutenant Saymour F A A Hurt to be Captain. Dated 21st January.

Second Lieutenant Herbert W V Stewart to be Lieutenant. Dated 21st January.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh de B. Hovell, D S O, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, retires on retired pay. Dated 2nd March.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, Captain Vere B Thurston is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 18th February.

Supernumerary Captain Robert G B M Hyslop is restored to the establishment. Dated 18th February.

The Black Watch Royal Highlanders- Captain James T C Murray to be Major. Dated 25th February.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, Captain Wilfred Marriott-Dodington is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 10th February.

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regiment, Lieutenant Harold H Caffyn is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Indian Volunteers. Dated 12th February.

The York and Lancaster Regiment, Lieutenant Vincent A Gillam is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 12th February.

The Connaught Rangers, Major Arthur G V Chichester retires on retired pay. Dated 4th March.

Lieutenant John P Barry is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 11th February.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Captain Richard R. Forbes to be Adjutant. Dated 1st March.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant Robert Law to be Lieutenant. Dated 22nd January.

The West India Regimnet Lieutenant Robert G. Collins is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 14th February.

Lieutenant Alexander Blyth resigns his commission. Dated 4th March.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military College to be Second Lieutenants, Dated 4th March.

The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment Alma Cyril Thomas.

The Buffs East Kent Regiment John Basil Sharp.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Humphrey Robertson Barkworth.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment Barry Fitzgerald Moore.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regiment, Philip Geoffry Barton.

Hugo Molesworth Legge.

Bertrand William Whichcote Gostling.

The Lincolnshire Regiment, John Arnold Atkinson Griffin.

Percy Howard Hansen.

The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry, Geoffrey Arthur Prideaux.

The East Yorkshire Regiment, Frederick Giles Prichard.

The Royal Irish Regiment, Archdale Maurice Stratford Tandy.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment, Barry Stephen Bagnal. Samuel Richard Wilfred Bennedik.

William Claud Kennedy Birch.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Arthur John Spencer Hammans.

The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment, William Maingay Ozanne.

The Border Regiment, John Lawrence Leslie-Smith.

The Royal Sussex Regiment, Clifford Cecil Malden.

George Herbert Blackett De Chair.

The Hampshire Regiment, Victor Alexander Cecil.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Regiment, Geoffrey Stewart Augustus White.

The Welsh Regiment, Frank Herbert Lacey.

The Essex Regiment, Claude Edward Urquhart Bremner.

Auriol Francis Hay Round.

The Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, Alan Howard Jackson. Harry Leslie Paddock.

The Northamptonshire Regiment, Ronald Dewe Lake.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regiment, John Henry Woods.

The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, Victor Seamander Clarke.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, His Highness, Prince Maurice Victor Donald of Battenberg.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regiment, Horace Sylvester Grimston.

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regiment, Arthur William Hay Baker. Paul Raymond Meates.

The York and Lancashire Regiment, Leonard Edgcombe Palmer.

The Gordon Highlanders, Louis Gerald Murray, Charles Milne Usher. William Alexander Rodger.

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers, William Arthur Verschoyle.

The Connaught Rangers, Geoffrey Dyett Abbott. Eric Wells Morris.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, John Charles Reginald Rose.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment Royal Canadians, George Malcolm Finlay. Geoffrey Charles Rowland Hitchins. Frederick George Cavendish.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Guy Routh Prendergast.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, John Luke. Edwin Richard Lloyd Maunsell. Francis Stephen Lanigan-O'Keeffe. William Henry Braddell.

The Rifle Brigade The Prince Consort's Own Denys Edward Prideaux-Brune.

William La Touche Congreve.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, The undermentioned Quartermasters are placed on retired pay:—

Honorary Major J Hirst. Dated 23rd Febrnary.

Honorary Captain J C B Whitehorn. Dated 27th February.

The undermentioned Serjeant-Majors to be Quartermasters, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Dated 4th March.

Thomas Edward McColgin.

Charles Henry Smith.

Army Veterinary Service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur F. Appleton, from the Army Veterinary Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 15th October.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss Gertrude M. Payne, R. R. C., atron, is Ms placed on retired pay. Dated 1st March.

Miss Florence M. Hodgins, Sister to be Matron. Dated 1st March.

The provisional appointment of Miss Gertrude Parkes as a Staff Nurse is terminated on account of ill-health. Dated 4th March.

The undermentioned Ladies to be Staff Nurses provisionally:—Miss Eva Marjory Whittall. Dated 1st February. Miss Margaret Myllim Roberts. Dated 15th February.

Army Ordnance Department.

Captain Percy W. Simmons, Royal Marine Light Infantry, Ordnance Officer, 3rd Class, is retained for permanent service, removed from his regiment, and granted the rank of Major under the provisions of Articles 287, 372 and 373 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 20th February.

Army Pay Department.

The undermentioned Captains and Paymasters to be Majors ;—John S. Bartrum. Dated 26th February. James C. Hewett. Dated 2nd March.

Memoranda.

Colonel Thompson Capper, C. B., D. S. O., on completion of his period of service as Commandant of the Indian Staff College, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 28th January.

Major Frank Eadon, Half-pay List, is placed on retired pay. Dated 1st March.

Captain John B Cockburn, The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, is granted the temporary rank of Major, while employed with the West African Frontier Force. Dated 8th February.

The undermentioned Officers of the Indian Army are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and the local rank of Captain, respectively, while employed with the Malay States Guides, with effect from the dates stated against their names:—

Major Edward R. B. Kurray. Dated 31st October.

Lieutenant George V. d'A. Innes. Dated 6th October.

Lieutenant Count Frederick R. W. Metaxa, retired pay Reserve of Officers, is granted the local rank of Captain while employed as a Captain of Invalids, under the provisions of paragraph 27 of the Royal Warrant for the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. Dated 1st December.

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Thomas Daw, The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment, is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 26th February.

The undermentioned Quartermasters and Honorary Lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of Captain:—

James Pearce, The Connaught Rangers. Dated 5th May.

William J Cook, Grenadier Guards. Dated 27th February.

Henry Boag, 2nd Dragoon Guards Queen's Bays. Dated 27th February.

John Burke, The Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Dated 1st March,

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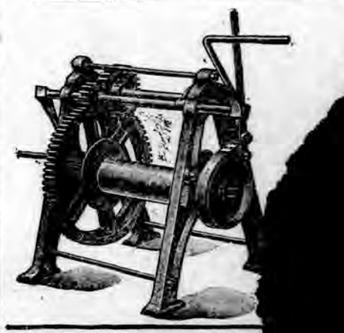

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OLD GOA RE-VISITED.

[By a Bombay Tourist.]

Having a few days' holiday in Bombay, a friend and myself decided to pay a visit to the city of "Old Goa," the romance hanging over this old city of Portuguese-India enticing us there; and thus, an old wish of re-visiting this grand old settlement of the past was gratified. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. run a regular, and very well-managed line of small mail steamers between Bombay and Panjim. These busy little "bees" leave Bombay every day about noon, and visit all the sea-ports on their way south to Mangalore, including Janjira, Dabhol, Jaigarh, Ratnagiri (where the ex-King Thebaw resides) Vizisdrug, Deogarh, Malwan, Vingurla, Panjim and Marmugoa. As the passage by one of these steamers only lasts some thirty-six hours, no landing can be made in any of these ports touched at "en route" as time does not permit. This is just as well perhaps, for there is little inducement to go on shore in these little out-of-the-world places, though the scenery is very pretty from the ship; and, not the least interesting bit of nature consists of the ruins of the old forts of the old Mahratta pirates, which exist in most of these places touched at, and which were the scenes of many a well fought-out fight between the various pirates themselves, as also between them and the early English, Portuguese and French adventurers, the story of some of these most interesting fights are told in Lieut. Low's "History of the Indian Navy."

To proceed with the account of our journey, directly the steamers drop their anchors in each harbour, boats from the shore are already waiting to go alongside them, to put on board their load of passengers, cargo and mails, and also to take on those passengers on board who wish to land; and all is bustle and shouting, though no confusion during the few minutes the transhipping is taking place; this is succeeded by an equal stillness in the port, as the steamer proceeds out of harbour on her way to her next destination, the thud of her propeller in the water being heard in the stillness some distance, as she proceeds on her round leaving the shore boats, and noise behind and ing a golden harvest for the stay-at-homes.

dition to the mail steamers, Messrs. Shep- Co. run regular cargo steamers bi-weekly Bombay (Modi Bandar) to Marmugoa, e of these latter steamers we made our the number of days of our holiday were

MARMUGOA.

oa may correctly be described as "the t is here that the Madras, and Southern Railway Company have a terminus. The to Marmugoa, leaves the Poona-Ban- line at Londa. As a matter of fact, is merely a headland; on top of the seaward, is a signal station and look-out near by lives His Britannic Majesty's is a railway official amongst his other also reside hereabout, the few resi- with the railway, in commercial w Portuguese officials. A little inside overlooking the harbour is an old se of the plateau, and running round he shade of the cliffs is the railway, he railway station, and the usual d buildings, with numerous lines cargo waggons, which run right arf in readiness for loading and mers visiting the port, and which harf. Here, too, is "the old immediately under the fort, ence of the Governor- sars. Spencer and Co. by a few of the emporary home, ssengers visit- ugoa. It can persons; ble visit rooms d at so and ing kes a eaward, cessary shel- of a bay, and, to which is the princi- arter and the seat of t to be made in a launch erry across the harbour to the of the to the village of Donna Paula. This ferry is now quecently been instituted and may not, therefore, be in proper working order, for, like so many of these institutions which are so miserably run, there frequent breakdowns of the launches. We witnessed the interesting ceremony of the blessing of the launches by "the Patriarch of the East," which took place during our visit.

At Donna Paula, a picturesque and well-worn victoria and horse may be obtained by previously notifying Mr. Rodrigues, the obliging manager of the old Palace Hotel, who, like the rest of the Portuguese, will do anything for something to oblige, a day's notice being necessary to ensure the conveyance being ready at the Bandar when required.

The drive from Donna Paula to Panjim takes about forty-five minutes, the distance being some five miles, the road is not in very good order and the scenery is very similar to that witnessed during the drive through any portion of the Indian district. The only items of interest that came under our notice were the numerous wrought wooden and masonry crosses by the roadside near which we noticed at times several ali secured by a chain and padlock. Before leaving Panjim we passed the stables where we saw an exchange of our tired horses for others which were in a hardly less dilapitated, tired and worn out condition.

PANJIM.

Panjim itself is built on the south bank at the entrance to the river Mandvi, and is, at the first some old continental village. A delightful drive is one of along the river bank for some distance, during which are numerous well-built houses, the back of itself, its business quarters and shipping, the town to the eastward. A wharf, along side which situated coasting steamers make fast, is situated at the end of the marina, and near it is the Secretariat, also the Governor-General's residence and, merely a one-storeyed building with a wide balcony overlooking the river. The view from the Palace General's house is very pretty, the "Rio Sado" Portuguese gun-boat—lies moored within a stone throw of the river bank, whilst the steep opposite bank of the river, thickly covered with trees, houses here and there, some of them being fine buildings, the massive fort being conspicuous adding to the picturesqueness of the scenery. The shops in the town do not compare with the modern buildings in Bombay, but the ordinary supplies may be obtained. Outside the Governor-General's house will be seen several ill-kept soldiers on duty, either supporting themselves on their old-fashioned muskets, or leaning against one another for support, or sitting down on benches; they are dressed in khaki and wear slouched hats.

Continuing our drive from the marina, we drove past a very pretty old masonry bridge which is one of the scenes impressed in our memories, it makes a very pretty picture and doubtless many photographs are taken of it. From here our route lay along a perfectly straight road running along the river bank for some miles. We soon left Panjim behind, and our drive from here was much appreciated. On the right hand side of the road are to be seen paddy fields, and, to the left, on the other side of the river quite a pretty view of hills and trees is to be seen with the high western ghats many miles distant. In front of us at the end of this straight road we entered the outskirts of the remains of what once was the great city of Old Goa. In former years here, many handsome mansions must have stood, the ruins of massive walls, gardens, and landing places remain to this day; now the narrow, winding and dirty street is flanked on either side by mean and dirty houses and huts, the older houses—some of the remains of by-gone days—are conspicuous by their curious windows, formed by strips of wood between which are secured oyster shells scraped thin to take the place of glass. These windows are to be seen in many of the old houses in most of the parts on the West Coast of India, and, they must give a very indifferent light within the rooms when the windows are shut. The welcome "Boas Festas, boa entrada do anno nova" is to be seen painted on the sides of many of the colour-washed walls of the houses. Many churches were passed in this priest-ridden country, but we did not stop to inspect them as our goal lay further on and the time was passing. At last we came to the Cathedral square, around which, how much romance and tragedy must have taken place! Many huge churches are here situated looking like big barracks, and it was here that we alighted, for this was the object of our journey. We had made several fruitless attempts to obtain a guide book the day before, of what we were about to see, but, as none was obtainable, we lost very much of interest as well as information that would have been intensely fascinating to us, but having obtained a letter of introduction to the Bishop from his Excellency the Governor, we were met at the Church of Bom Jesus (a huge building, consecrated in 1603) by a grave, old clean shaven, and dark complexioned priest, who escorted us all over the edifice as our guide, but we were again unfortunate, in that the priest could not talk English and our Latin being very imperfect, conversation was carried on with much difficulty and we lost the thread of nearly all of his explanations. There are several chapels in the Church of Bom Jesus as in any other large church, and we were first of all led to the chapel containing the tomb holding the remains of St. Francis Xavier, (the Apostle of the Indies), the outside casing to the coffin, (said to contain his body and is visible to everyone) is covered by an elaborate design in silver work, and many of the events of the Apostle's life are represented around the shrine forming a handsome memorial. Images of St. Anthony of Padua, St. Ignatius Loyola, (the founder of the Jesuits) are also to be seen in this building and celebration of mass is here held with much pomp and ceremony on the anniversary of the death of St. Vincent, on the 3rd December. In the same chapel is to be seen also, within the mummified remains, or a model of Santa Paulina. We could not quite make out which it was from the courteous old priest who tried so hard to explain everything to us. The next chapel we visited in this huge edifice was one dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. Vestments are here kept in beautiful chests which must be nearly as old as the building itself, but the most precious possession in this chapel is the bone of one of the toes of St. Francis Xavier kept in a reliquary ornamented by precious stones, which is safely kept under lock and key by the sacristan. Passing out of this chapel, we proceeded upstairs to visit the museum, which contains a great variety of antiquities, consisting of old chairs, carvings, ornaments, ecclesiastical jewels, robes, vestments, etc. We were unable to find out where most of these came from, but in every probability, most of the exhibits are as old as the church itself, but we noticed several more recent gifts, including some from various Popes. It is a great pity no catalogue seems to be kept for the information of visitors. Leaving the museum, we again passed up another wide flight of stone stairs, passed along a long corridor past a number of the resident priests' rooms to the hall where we had lunch. Here our courteous guide left us, informing us it was time for him to go to church (opposite) to the Cathedral service about to take place. Our tiffin had been laid out on a long wooden table round which all the priests attached to the church probably dine, and was embellished with a bottle of good old port wine presented to us by the old priest himself. We did not linger long over our meal which was hastily taken off to enable us to attend service in the Cathedral, the clanging of the deep-toned bells reminding us of our own cathedral at Canterbury. The Cathedral was first built as a parochial church, but afterwards enlarged in 1623 to its present majestic proportions. It was dedicated to St. Catherine by Albuquerque in commemoration of his entry into Goa on the day of her festival, in 1512. The interior is somewhat similar to any other large Catholic church and contains many side chapels. A large pictures of St. Christopher, carrying the infant Christ across the river, adorns the wall over the main entrance to the church. After viewing the chapels, and examining the many inscriptions, we sat down in the centre of the main building to rest. After a few minutes, some forty priests filled in for service, at which we were lucky to be present. In taking their allotted seats the service was immediately commenced without any preliminary, the chanting of the responses by the dark complexioned priests was most pleasing in this ancient building, but the solemnity of the occasion every now and again was spoilt by one of the priests clearing his throat and spitting on the marble floor. Here it was, in the days of the Inquisition, that the funeral services were held, and the heretics were brought in to hear their last sermon before being taken out to be burnt at the stake situated inside the Cathedral square; the dark-visaged priests in their black surplices, and mitres bringing home these bygone tragedies to our minds, I thought to myself, had I been brought there a prisoner to hear my last sermon, that I might have said with Felix, 'I might almost be persuaded to believe.' The insansate cruelties that took place under the cloak of religion reminded me what Isaac Walton said of the frog "pass a hook through its mouth and bring it out near its hind leg, send its hind leg to its mouth, but treat it gently."

From the Cathedral we next visited the Church of San Antonio. A small museum is here to be seen containing a model of the curious old ship which brought Vasco de Gama in 1498 to India. It has three masts—on the fore and main masts are single yards to which are bent square sails and on the mizen or after mast a lateen sail is rigged; all the sails are adorned with a single large cross sewn on to them in red cloth. On the main truck, we also noticed a cross. The ship is built with a high upper, and has also a lower forecastle; a high upper and a lower poop, between the decks of which are placed cannon. The figurehead consists of a man's figure, holding a sword in his right hand and a cross in his left hand. The museum contains also many relics of by-gone days; a model, cut out of sandstone and mud of Diu fort is on view, also some handsome carved furniture is here to be seen. Several of the rooms are devoted to a picture gallery containing the life size portraits in oils of all the contemporary Governor-Generals from the earliest time in their uniforms. The pictures are framed in beautifully carved wooden frames.

From the Church of San Antonio, we visited the Church of San Francis of Assisi. Here is to be seen a sort of "Chamber of Horrors"—pictures illustrating the martyrdom of the earlier priests are to be seen on the walls of the rooms on the ground floor under the Cathedral, also numbers of pieces of stone sculpture, probably all that remains of some of the early tombs erected over some of these same martyrs, and saved from the ruin and desecration of the surroundings are also laid here. Leaving the Church of San Francis of Assisi, we then went to visit the Convent of St. Monica; on the way we passed the Convent of St. Francis, which was originally a Mahommedan Mosque; it is interesting to know that it was the first structure consecrated to Roman Catholic worship in Goa. It was rebuilt in 1661, near by also is the Chapel of St. Catherine erected in 1551.

The Convent of S. Monica was completed in 1627, it must have been a fine building, it was constructed for a community of nuns; we walked along the corridors and through the numerous dark rooms all speaking of by-gone romance and tragedy, the structure is built in the form of a hollow square, the centre of which is turned into a very nice garden, in which the nuns probably used to take their exercise, and on to which, the windows of the houses built in the (inner) four sides of the square look. We looked into the Chapel and saw high grating which divides the Chapel, on one of which the nuns used to worship, and the to being allowed to enter the Chapel, and wor- on the other side.

The last ecclesiastical building we viewed the Convent of St. Cajetan, erected in the rei of the 17th century, is noted for its hance to St. Peter's, Rome. Standing on afte und, its ruins present a noble spectacle day ng, tiring and hot, though very interesting drive back to Panjim in the cool of the afternoon was most enjoyable. Our last exclamation to our guide, as we were shown over one church after another must have been the same as made by most other visitors to Old Goa—"What? Not "another" church to see?"

Of the other historical edifices with which Old Goa was formerly embellished, but few traces remain to give a conception of their prisine beauty and magnificence, says the Gazetteer, the once renowned palace of the Viceroys, the spacious Custom House, and many other public buildings, have been completely destroyed, the College of St. Roque, belonging to the Order of Jesus, the Senate house, the once famous Palace of the Inquisition, the Church of the Miraculous Cross, the College of St. Paul, the Hospital of St. Lazaras, the Church and Convent of St. Augustine, as well as the college of the same name close by, are all in ruins, the arsenal, the Chapel of the Cinco Chagas (the five wounds) and the ecclesiastical jail still remain standing in a dilapidated condition, but every year their walls yield to the crumbling finger of decay; the cities of the vanished buildings have been converted into cocoanut plantations, the ruins are covered with shrubs and moss, and the streets are overrun with grass, with the removal of the seat of Government to Panjim and the suppression of the religious orders, the complete downfall of Old Goa was soon effected, instead of the 200,000 inhabitants it once held, now hardly 100 poverty-stricken creatures remain to haunt its fine old ecclesiastical edifices. On our way back to the old Palace Hotel, we visited the Governor-General in his residence at Panjim and were most hospitably entertained, though we disturbed him in his favourite pastime of fencing with one of the A.D.C.S. We were shewn over the throne room—on the walls of which are hung a more recent collection of portraits of all the Governor-Generals of Portuguese India from the earliest time. At sunset we witnessed the hauling down of the national ensign from the mast in front of the residence by one of the sailors of the "Rio Sado," this is attended by a certain amount of ceremony, the Governor-General taking the salute from the guard.

As the day happened to be all Saints Day, we were unable to do any shoping—and even, had they been open we should have little time at our disposal; the next day also was a festival such occasions are taken the fullest advantage of by the population who stop work on the slightest excuse.

A VERITABLE REVOLUTION IN GOLF CLUBS.

Spliced Irons.

Many have been the inventions in Iron Golf Clubs mostly unmarketable. A few have proved successes thanks chiefly to the craftsmanship and enterprise of the makers, but the latest may also be said (without invidious comparisons) to be the greatest, in that it partakes of a distinct departure from the time honoured method of uniting iron head with shaft, and yet not freakish but eminently practicable, and altogether novel. Shortly described, the heads are forged in the ordinary manner but with perfect blades, part of the socket is then ground away to permit of an insertion of a piece of wood—which when rendered flush enables the shaft to be added by splicing—as will at once be seen—a unique and ingenious method of uniting an iron head to shaft, finally, (after glueing) firmly bound with whipping—result the perfect combination partaking as it does of both iron and wooden club. The feel of the club is what all golfers have been looking for in the cleek. The club, novel in construction, is distinctive in appearance, beautifully finished, and from all accounts most effective. This is not surprising, as of course the whole object consists in making easy what is now so difficult in cleek play.—and from its structure enables one to get a longer ball—even than with a brassie. So relates a plus 5 London Golfer who recently tried the Club; many other opinions to the same effect.

The Clubs are the invention of a well-known Edinburgh Amateur, and will be known as the "F. Murray driving cleek." The irons are fully protected by patent and registered design so that there does not seem much room for the safe intrusion of the infringer. The making has been placed in the hands of the well-known firm of Wm. Gibson & Co. Ltd., Kinghorn, Scotland, as sole licensees. This fact of itself augurs well for their future, as it may confidently be stated that Gibsons take up nothing but success follows. Witness the "Genii" and Maxwell's big golf iron successes. The F. Murrays will be made in Cleeks, Driving Irons, Driving Mashies. Mashie Cleeks and Putters, and to any model. The Putter also, from its nicety of touch, must certainly catch on. These irons will likewise be found a great boon to the ladies, as—from their construction—there is an entire absence of dir or wrist jar. Cleek lay which has been so difficult to many is thus easy and pleasurable to all. The F. Murray irons are certain to create a sensation in golfing circles and we would council our readers to get in early to see their professional and dealers about them. It only remains to be added that a large London house to which they were first shown, so soon as their buyer handled one, there and then placed a big order. The retail price has been fixed at 7-6.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Macedonia," March 18.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Macedonia," sails to-day for Marseilles and London with the following passengers:—

Alexander, Mr D E W
Anderson, Mr F
Ashton, Mrs E P
Baxter, Mr R A
Begbie, Mr H
Bell, General J A
Berry, Mr F
Blomefield, Mr N N
Bosworth, Smith, Mr and Mrs P
Bradshaw, Capt A E
Brittain, Mr S S
Brooke, Mrs
Brooks, Mrs J C
Brookman, Miss
Browne, Major A F
Barkenshaw, Mr H
Cable, Sir E
Carbutt, Miss
Carey, Mr P G
Chichgar, Mr A G
Christieon, Mr G W
Clerk, Mr B
Drury, Col F J
du Bois, Mr W M
Friswell, Sir Charles and Lady
Goldsmith, Mr J P
Grant, Lt Col A
Guazzone, Mr A
Guazzone, Mr C
Gubatta, Mr A Von
Hall Blyth, Mr and Mrs
Hosramanech, Mr S
Highton, Mr A D S
Hoare, Mr A
Hoare, Mr W A R
Humphreys, Mrs G G, child, nurse and infant
Jacob, Major
Laing, Mr
Lannowe, Capt E B M
Lowenpaupt, Count and Countess
Marten, Maj E E
Mascall, Mr F E
McCracken, Col and Mrs
McCracken, 2 Misses
Micholls, Mr M G
Micholls, Miss
Miller, Miss M
Miller, Miss
Norman, Capt
Price, Miss M J
Quayle, Col and Mrs W A
Quilter, Sir Cuthbert, Bart and Valet
Reilly, Mr H L
Richartz, Dr
Ritzon, Capt R G
Robertson, Mr T A
Schatz, Mr F C
Talyor, Mr T G
Teesdale, Mr F W
Waldron, Mr G L
Wall, Maj E W
Walker, ICS, Mr T
Walker, Mrs
Ward, Major T M
Ward, Mrs
Webb, Capt W F R
Wilson, Rev R
Wolff, Mr W
Worthington, Mr C S

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Kasala without additional charge. (20-6-09).

Cable Madagascar reunion and reunion Mauritius interrupted. (21-2-11).

Arabistan Lines interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz and Mohammerah should be addressed "Post Bushire" whence there is a weekly post every Wednesday. Telegrams should reach Bushire not later than 16 hours, (Standard Time) on Tuesday. (8-3-11).

SPORTING NEWS.

BOXING.

The Pooha Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, March 16.

The fourth night's boxing in connection with the Poona Tournament was held last night. The results are as follows:—

Novices' Light Weights—(3rd round):—Pte Clarke Loyal North Lancs vs. Pte Plenty, Dorsets: Clarke was floored in the second round after some hurricane exchanges, but was up again in the next round and was brought to the boards again and was counted out.

In the next bout, Pte Pallet, Dorsets, scratched to Pte Denneham, Loyal North Lancs.

Light Weights—semi-finals—1st class Pety Officer Rogers, H. M. S. "Hyacinth," vs. Lce-Corpl Harrison, Cheshires: Rogers got the verdict after a good fight in which the sailor had much better of the exchange all through.

Feather Weights—3rd round)—Lce-Corpl Major, G. I. P. Ry Vols, vs. Pte Moore, Loyal North Lancs. Major was floored within a minute of the start and the referee stopped further fighting.

Lce-Corpl McCann, Dublin Fusiliers, vs. Pte. Lyons, 14th Hussars. Lyons won on points after a very poor exhibition.

Boys' Heavy Weights, semi finals:—Wyse, Poona Vols, did not put in an appearance so the fight was given to Chisholm of the same Corps.

Boy Watson, Loyal North Lancs, vs. Boy Lewis, Poona Vols: Lewis did all the leading and won on points.

Novices' Light Weights:—Pte Connor, Loyal North Lancs, vs. Pte Wilbreham of the same Corps: Wilbreham was floored several times in the first round and the referee stopped the fight and gave the verdict to the other man.

Pte Croft Loyal North Lancs vs. Pte Griffin, Lincolns: Croft threw up the sponge in the second round.

Pte Witham, Loyal North Lancs vs. Pte Wilson, Loyal North Lancs. At the end of the second round honours were easy. Wilson was brought down twice in the last round, but fought on gamely; Witham won.

Pte Moreton, Royal Warwickshire Regt, vs. A. B. Smith, H. M. S. "Hyacinth". Smith won on points.

Corpl Healy, Leicesters, vs. Pte Parr, Loyal North Lancs. The combatents were level on points after three rounds; in the last round Parr did most of the leading and won on points.

Heavy Weights—Finals:—Lce-Corpl, Smith, Lincolns, vs. Col Harvey, H. M. S. "Hyacinth. The Marine was winded in the first round and was counted out.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day.

"A" CLASS HANDIJAP RACE—Sails at 3-35 p.m.

Names of Boa's.	Entered by	Light W H'cp M. S.	Moderate W H'cp M. S.	Fresh W H'cp M. S.
Eileen	E.C. Russell & J. F. Watson	Scr	Scr	Scr
Torquoise	J.W.Stokes & F. J. Preston	36 7	13 10	12 31
Melody	J. B.K. Macbeth	20 19	18 26	20 20
Mahshuka	J. G.S. Metcalfe	15 55	14 19	12 38

Course: Special from Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock—South Karanja Buoy—North Karanja Buoy all Port—Committee Vessel Mark Buoy port—Committee Vessel = 14·19 mile. Time-limit—1-2 hour after sunset.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	5 36	Embarking Syndicate
Antelops	15 52	Officers Royal Warwickshire Regt
Erin	3 44	Hon Mr W T Motison
Lylie	Scr	Donald Fraser.

Course: No 51+2 From Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon—North Karanja Buoy—P & O B Buoy—Tucker Beacon—North Karanja Buoy—Committee Vessel all Marks to Starboard—Mandla Ground Buoy—Mark boat with R flag at No 1 Troopship Buoy—Committee Vessel all Marks to Starboard = 11·23 miles. Time-limit—1-2 hour after sunset.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-25 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances M. S.	Entered by
Coralie	4 42	Major N Kirby, R E
Maud	3 8	Officers R E
Mavourneen	Scr	Newman Taylor
Pearl	7 3	A E Baird & D North
Clutha	Scr	J J Welch
Leaning	4 42	Dr B K Goldsmith
Valkyrie	5 29	R Walker
Curlew	4 43	Orr and Pilcher
Swallow	2 21	W F Moore
Anna	8 37	Officers H M Mint
Cricket	13 19	Gregson and Hurlbatt

Course: No. 51 From Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon—North Karanja Buoy—P and O "B" Buoy—Tucker Beacon—North Karanja Buoy—Committee Vessel all Marks to Starboard = 9·39 miles. Time-limit—1·2 hour after sunset.

SHIPS' BOAT RACE—Sails at 3-20 p. m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
24' Gig	17 0	R I M S Elphinstone
30' Cutter	Scr	R I M S Hardinge
28' Cutter II	4 15	do
23' CutterIII	4 15	do

Course: No 18 from Committee Vessel—North Karanja Buoy—P and O mooring Buoy "B" off Cross Island both to port North Karanja Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel = 8·46 miles. Time-limit—1·2 hour after sunset.

BOMBAY RACES.

14th Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY MARCH 18,

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

	p. m.
A New Arab Pony Selling Plate (Divided).	2 10
A New Arab Pony Selling Plate (Divided).	2 40
A New Arab Pony Selling Plate (Divided).	3 10
A Selling Plate	3 40
The Arab Nursery Plate (Divided)	4 10
The Hurst Park Plate	4 35
The Bagdad Plate	5 0
The Arab Nursery Plate (Divided).	5 30
An Auction Plate (Divided)	6 0
An Auction Plate (Divided)	6 25

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES:—

	Standard Time. p. m.
Colaba	1-50
Church Gate	1-55
Arrives at Mahalaxmi	2-55

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1910-1911:—

	Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Dec. 1910—			
Weight in ounces..	403730	48443	361287
Value in rupees...	25290424	2756295	22534129
To the end of the month of Dec, 1910—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces..	2394930	536616	1858314
Value in rupees...	149690100	20755692	118834408
	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Dec. 1910—			
Weight in ounces.	3153249	1386815	1766434
Value in rupees...	5624332	2274126	3350206
To the end of the month of Dec, 1910—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	51855727	11603200	40247527
Value in rupees....	87995263	26921882	61073381
	Imports.	Total. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Dec 1910—			
Weight in ounces	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	30914756	5030421	25884335
To the end of the month of Dec, 1910—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	237585363	57677674	179907789

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1910-1911.

	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard) In the month of Dec, 1910. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars.	.....	806884	806884
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	770326	643927	1414253
Native State coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees	.....	.....	.....
Bullion purchased for Government coinage	.....	.....	.....
Bullion received for subsidiary coinage from Straits Govt...	.....	.....	.....
Defective coins(New Ten Cent pieces) received for reminting from Straits Government	.....	15236	15236

Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard).

To end of the month of Dec. 1910.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars	.....	6869348	6869348
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	10243075	6184066	16427141
Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees	.....	.....	.....
Bullion purchased for Government coinage	.....	.....	.....
Bullion received for subsidiary coinage from Straits Govt...	.....	101010	101010
Defective coins(New Ten Cent pieces) received for remitting from Straits Government	.....	114969	114969
Defective coins(New Five Cent pieces) received for remitting from Straits Government	.....	18279	18279

Coined and Examined.

In the month of Dec. 1910.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	523292	523292
Five cents (Tale)	.....	76719	76719
Rupees	834614	735008	1569022
Ten cents (Tale)	.....	.....	.....
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	446007	.....	446007
Twenty cents (Tale).	.....	.....	.....

Coined and Examined.

To end of the month of Dec. 1910.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	2973826	2973826
Five cents (Tale)	.....	8671800	8671800
Rupees	6334109	6189052	12523161
Ten cents (Tale)	.....	1560419	1560419
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	4633369	162749	3084365
Twenty cents (Tale).	.....	3084365	1084011

INDIAN COTTON SPINNING.

Statistics of Cotton spinning and weaving in the Indian Mills in November 1910, and in the eight months, April to Nov. 1910, compared with the corresponding period of 1908 and 1909. (Compiled in the Commercial Intelligence Department, India, from accounts rendered by millowners under the terms of the Cotton Duties Act II of 1896):—

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

	Month of November. 1908	1909	1910
British India			
Bombay	28157796	31184314	31566670
Madras	2346941	2616912	2388150
Bengal	3312383	3235961	3071948
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara).	3215198	32.1469	3029736
Punjab	966281	899609	826206
Central Provinces and Berar	3226392	3115676	1905822
Total	50230361	43981241	44494533
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, a Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Quilon, b Kishengarh Ujjain and Pondicherry...(c)	2220040	2484057	2600373
Grand Total	52450301	45768298	47094905

(a) Incomplete.
(b) Mill closed since October 1909.
(c) Including the production of one mill only from April 1909.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

[N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of a woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey and coloured piece-goods

		Month of November. 1908	1909	1910
British India.				
Bombay	pds.	15407873	16877346	19238075
	yds.	69459383	70743851	75706070
	doze	67164	71127	79064
Madras	pds.	542156	592330	626370
	yds.	1760815	1764795	1866150
	doze.	1830	1811	6038
Bengal	pds.	313084	323647	330922
	yds.	2389635	1364512	1993478
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara)	pds.	708476	761118	751463
	yds.	2436291	2794594	2713613
	doze.	3175	3214	6919
Punjab	pds.	135325	13778	41857
	yds.	94713	31087	118345
	doze.	234	33	9
Central Provinces and Berar	pds	754343	1147481	939760
	yds.	3064692	4345971	3107181
	doze.	614	765	865
Total	pds.	17660364	19664230	21915747
	yds.	75188561	80945110	88963637
	doze.	72767	76449	92895
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kgarh (a) and Pondicherry...(b)	pds.	775263	1248589	1167775
	yds.	3002410	4844440	4627640
	dozens	6961	7014	8046
Grand Total	pds.	18435627	20912809	23083522
	yds.	78190971	85789550	93591148
	doze.	79728	83863	9099

(a) From August 1910.
(b) Including the production of one mill only from April 1909.

A City Constable

Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Rheumatism

From all lands, deputations come to study the *method* which has made the London Constable superior to all others. "The *method* by which I make myself *equal to my work*," says Constable Lawrence, "consists of taking Phosferine at intervals, as in this way I keep myself alert mentally and physically." Since taking Phosferine, Constable Lawrence can remain on "point" duty in all weathers, controlling the amazing volume of City traffic, without experiencing the terrible nerve strain and weariness which formerly distressed him. Even amongst men who excel, Constable Lawrence is known as an exceedingly capable officer, equal to any emergency, and he declares that Phosferine alone enables him to maintain himself in this fine condition.

Quite removed.

Constable Lawrence, 398, High Road, Tottenham, writes:—"Possibly there is not an occupation more nerve trying than that of a "point-duty" policeman, especially when the roads are slippery and the drivers have a difficulty in holding up their horses. Add to this, the skidding of motor omnibus and the dodging of taxi-cabs, &c., it will be seen that my duty is not a pleasant one. I am sure that no one would care to change places with us for more than a few minutes, for it would at once be felt that the dangers are too numerous to cope with. Policemen look big, strong men, but are just as likely to get run down in health as other men, and this is what happened to me sometime ago, when I suffered from headaches, nerve-depression, lassitude and rheumatic pains. After trying many remedies, I was recommended Phosferine, and can say that it is a wonderful renewer of health, and seems to put fresh life into one from the first dose. I am now quite myself again, and very thankful that Phosferine was brought to my notice."—March 5, 1910.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family	The Imperial Family of China
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership existing between KHANSAHEB KARMALLY JOOSAB, Mr. NOOR MAHOMED JOOSAB, Mr. JAFFER JOOSAB and Mr. RAHIM JOOSAB, who carried on amongst others the business of Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Baroda Tramway Co. Ltd., under the name, style and firm of Messrs KARMALLY BROTHERS, and the Secretaries of the All-India United Insurance Co., Ltd., under the name, style and firm of Messrs. JAFFER JOOSAB and Co., was DISSOLVED by mutual consent, on the 30th day of June, 1910. And notice is further given that from the aforesaid date Khansaheb Karmally Joosab and Mr. Noor Mahomed Joosab have been carrying on the business of Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Baroda Tramway Co., Ltd, on their own account under the name of Messrs. Karmally Brothers and that Mr. Rahim Joosab has been carrying on the business of Secretary of the All India United Insurance Co., Ltd., on his own account under the name of RAHIM JOOSAB and Co., and that Mr. Jaffer Joosab is not in any way interested in either of the business aforesaid.—Dated this 17th day of March, 1911.

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Attorneys-at-Law.

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A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1911.

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The Bombay Gazette.
Saturday, 18th March, 1911.

THE PIONEER OF MOSLEM RENAISSANCE.

THE remarkable enthusiasm aroused throughout Moslem India by His Highness the Aga Khan's recent itinerary in quest of funds for a National University, recalls the idealities of an earlier leader whose name is often mentioned with reverence by Mahomedan speakers and writers as their guide out of the unintellectual wilderness which environed the race after the collapse of the Moghul empire. In this connection the publication by Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co., of a new edition of General Graham's biography of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan is opportune as enabling us to visualise the situation with which he was confronted in the early seventies when he initiated his campaign of reformation, and to contrast it with the fervent patriotism of to-day when the new Islam which is still in its first lustrum is realising some of the projects set before it by the older leader. At the close of the sixties, Syed Ahmed, who was then a Sadr Ameen in the British Judicial Service and had established the Aligarh Institute as a means of discussing Musalman advancement went to England, where the encouragement he received, from many distinguished personages interested in his plans for Islamic reformation, decided him to devote the rest of his career to their realisation. On his return he formed a small group of his countrymen, whose views coincided with his own, into a Committee for "the investigation of the causes which prevented the Mahomedan community from availing themselves adequately of Government educational institutions, and to provide means by which they might be reconciled to the study of Western arts and sciences." With it he synchronises an appeal for subscriptions for founding an undenominational College at Aligarh which should be open to students of all beliefs, and from these two movements has emanated the revolution symbolised by the Aga Khan's departure to England to procure a charter for the national university towards which he has raised funds aggregating some thirty lakhs of rupees. But the earlier phases of this campaign of progress met with much opposition and discouragement which nothing but the Syed's dauntless perseverance and disregard of personal consequences enabled him to overcome. With the object of reclaiming his religionists from the abysmal ignorance and religious prejudices into which the majority of them had lapsed, he edited an Urdu print named the "Mahomedan Social Reformer," giving his views of their condition in mordant language that aroused the wrath of the Mullahs and those who accepted their guidance in spiritual and social concerns. This feeling against the Aligarh reformer found expression in a stream of malevolent abuse which makes curious reading at a period when the Syed has been beatified by his countrymen as the patriot who commenced the revival that has restored the old national spirit and with it ambitions that were latent until he galvanised them into life. The opinions expressed in these articles led to his public condemnation as an apostate, a plausible free-thinker, whose ideas were in conflict with the injunctions of the Koran and all Islamic traditions, while those who were associated with him were branded as atheists and companions of one who derived his inspirations from Satan. The Syed's extermination was openly advocated as a dangerous invader of existing conditions which needed no amendment, and his proposed reforms were scouted as a means of personal advertisement and a method of procuring official approbation for himself.

In view of the present situation, it is hardly believable that the majority of Musalman India so recently as the commencement of the seventies accepted these revilements as a rightful estimate of the Aligarh movement and regarded the Syed as the personification of the evil and whose principal object was the deletion of the Koran from the exalted position it holds in Islamic theocracy. But fortunately there were some who discerned the value of the reformation preached by the Syed, and the collapse which was predicted and hoped for did not occur. Financial assistance came to its rescue from several of the Indian States, notably Hyderabad, which, through the agency of the first Salar Jung became an earnest supporter of Aligarh and still subsidises it largely by annual grants. In this connection it may be noted, that the contribution of His Highness the Nizam to the University endowment funds is awaited with much interest, and the amount is sure to be commensurate with the steadfast support that the State has given to the College since its foundation. With a few lakhs of rupees at his command the Syed, unawed by the opposition to his scheme, launched his institution under the protective influences of Sir William Muir who was then Lieut.-Governor of the N. W. Provinces and a few years later Lord Lytton laid the corner stone of the first Mahomedan Collegiate building and gave it his benediction in a speech that was transmitted to the Queen, whose interest in the movement is apparent from her correspondence.

We need not trace the subsequent vicissitudes of the College until its development to its present stage which justifies its elevation into a National University, but it may be noted that, notwithstanding the inclusion of religious instruction in its curriculum there are still people who rail against it as a centre of atheism and its most vigorous defender from this unfounded charge is the Amir, who included it in his itenerary four years ago, whose verdict is worth production at the present moment. "I find," said his candid Majesty, in an address to the teaching staff and pupils, "that those who have maligned this College are liars. I repeat the word, liars. I repeat it again, liars. Its students are in religion sound and in manners perfect. Henceforth the man who will be most zealous to silence the tongues of those who speak ill against this College will be myself." This is valuable testimony from an orthodox despot who is striving to implant the Aligarh ideals in his own capital, and is a certificate that its founder would have valued as a true appreciation of the standards he had created in spite of narrow-minded opposition. The Syed died twelve years ago, having lived to witness the conversion of Islamic India to the views that were originally stigmatised as heretical, and to promote the earlier stages of a movement which his successors have resolved into a national renaissance with Aligarh as its intellectual metropolis and His Highness the Aga Khan as its protagonist. The one time visionary who is now accepted by the Mahomedans generally as a leader, whose inspirations have led to a national revival, that is one of the most remarkable occurrences in the India of our day, always, predicted that this movement would come as the logical corollary to the influences set in motion by the educational activities and successes of Aligarh and was prepared to head it when the opportunity arrived. Kismet denied the realisation of this ambition which other and younger minds have materialised, but the memory and acts of the Syed are indelibly imprinted on the minds of his countrymen as evidenced by the frequent references to his patriotism by recent speakers and writers, while future historians will acclaim him as the pioneer of the renaissance which has given India a new nation, whose loyalty and devotion to the Crown are a useful equipoise to the sedition which still smoulders in some parts of our Oriental heritage.

A NEW CRAZE. ACCOUNTS of some new craze, some apparently grotesque new ideas in ladies' fashions of dress, or some hard ridden society hobby reach us with the frequency of the mail from Home. Hobble skirts, harem skirts and jig-saw puzzles are all helpful in making conversation. But now the public mind appears to be occupied with something much more serious than such trivial matters as those. It has been discovered that the very white bread, so long demanded by both rich and poor, is deleterious to health and consequently to the pocket also. Doctors and dentists' bills would, it is believed, be considerably reduced by discarding the once so much favoured white bread and not without reason for it, is the members of those professions who are telling the public so. Rejuvenation is about to be obtained for the old and middle-aged, when a standard is adopted for bread as it is at present for milk and butter. This standard, as defined by eight great physicians, is bread made of flour containing "80 per cent. of the whole wheat including the germ and semolina"; these last have hitherto been removed from the flour by a special process and disposed of for other purposes under the name of "offal." The demand for the fine white bread first started about thirty years ago, and so according to a well-known Harley Street physician, the present generation has grown up "partly starving on innutritious but fattening starch." The great medical authorities, in urging upon the public the adoption of a more wholesome bread, enlarge upon the "inferior nourishing qualities" of the fine white flour and parents are lamenting that these eminent members of the profession did not make their voices heard long ago. It is interesting to remember the efforts made at the time to satisfy the public demand for the now condemned white loaf. The stone mills could not produce it and so the roller process of grinding was introduced from Hungary. For some years the old stone mills held out, but had eventually to stand aside for the steam-driven iron rollers. The brick ovens to be found in every old country-house in England, be it mansion or cottage, were in many cases cleared away or used as receptacles for rubbish. While a large quarry in Derbyshire, famous for the quality of its mill stones, was quite recently, we hear, sold for road-mending material. Now the clatter of the stone mill and the roar of the water wheel is once more about to enliven the countryside at Home. To obtain the bread which will be strictly up to the standard, as defined by the high medical authorities, it will be necessary to make it from the stone-ground flour, hence visitors to England this summer may perceive a pleasant change in the landscape of the wheat-growing counties where the headless and armless wind mills are being restored, and along the mill streams where the water wheels, silent for so many years, will once more be in motion. It is a pretty picture of English rural life, and let us hope that it may be realised once again. There will certainly be work for the old mills, for we hear that the large London hotels and restaurants are meeting an enormous demand for the standard bread while many public institutions and all the great public schools have already adopted it. In the House of Commons Mr. Haldane stated that the issue of the bread to the Army was being now considered by the War Office. With regard to this matter of the general adoption at Home of a more wholesome quality of bread we in India might ask ourselves if we are wise to banish the homely chuppatti which was at one time to be found on every breakfast table. It may be noted that whatever Western customs an Indian may adopt he is as a rule wisely careful to abstain from indulging in the pernicious "double roti."

HISTORIC TRAGEDY RECALLED. THE death of Father Valero, recently at Potosi in Mexico, helps to recall to the mind of the present generation the tragic fate of the Emperor Maximilian, for he was the latter's confessor and spiritual adviser and as such was present when that ill-fated ruler came to a sad end forty-four years ago. A famous living painter, M. Jean Paul Laurens of the French Institute, has painted for posterity the tragic last interview of Maximilian with his confessor Valero, in a picture which is likely to become as historic as that other one in which Bishop Juxon is represented in his last interview with his royal master Charles I immediately before the latter's execution. The devotion of Valero to his imperial master is as touching as that of Juxon to his unfortunate king. The latter survived his master fourteen years and on Charles II's restoration was rewarded by the grateful son for devotion to the father in his misfortune with the Archbishopric of Canterbury. No such reward followed Valero's devotion, though he has survived thrice that period and we must do the worthy and humble-minded priest the justice to say, that none was ever expected. Maximilian left no heir and his shortlived empire vanished with him never to be restored. But he had a powerful brother in Europe, the present Emperor of Austria, who would have willingly advanced his brother's faithful confessor in honour; but the priest preferred to remain in obscurity in Mexico and has now died a priest's death while celebrating mass in his church. Maximilian's fate is generally attributed to the Emperor Napoleon III, who certainly was responsible for that eccentric freak of ambition, the Mexican Empire. The idea establishing an empire there is said to have originated with the Empress Eugenie and her advisers; but her husband speedily made it his own and built his castle in the air with characteristic ingenuity. He thought that an empire founded by the Latin race in Mexico could serve well enough as a check on the Anglo-Saxon power of the United States in the North and induced Maximilian to give up his quiet administrative career in Lombardy, where he was doing very good work for the Austrian Empire of his brother, and exchange that for the imperial crown of Mexico. In an evil moment Maximilian acquiesced and assumed, with the glittering crown, responsibilities without adequate means of fulfilling them. The United States were then engaged in their ruinous Civil War, and could not afford to pay much attention to Mexican affairs, whether a republic or an empire ruled in that country. So Maximilian found it easy to land in Mexico, be crowned as its emperor and to reign for some time. French troops which had come with him supported him and things were comparatively smooth at the beginning. But the Civil War came to an end early in 1865 and the Americans at once began to assert the Monroe Doctrine and objected to French troops in Mexico. Napoleon III found it expedient to withdraw them and also advised Maximilian to leave the country and return with them to Europe. But the latter felt bound in honour not to desert the party that he had formed and which wanted him to remain. The old republican party in the country gained strength when once the French had left, and in a short time took the emperor prisoner in a besieged town and executed him in June 1867. His wife, Empress Charlotte, the daughter of Leopold I of Belgium, a capable woman who had helped him much, went mad under his misfortunes and is still, we believe, dragging on a miserable existence.

NEWS from Peshawar state that Holi and Barawafat came to a close without any serious disturbances.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Assaye," with the China and Australian mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 11 a. m., to-morrow.

AN Indian Army order notifies new Rules in connection with compulsory family remittances directed towards securing a more expeditious settlement.

THE Nepal Durbar intend to build to pavilions in the Terai Jungles for the accommodation of the King-Emperor during his shooting trip in December.

MR. H. N. WRIGHT, Legal Remembrancer in the United Provinces, is taking leave for six months and goes to England during the coming summer.

THE officiating vacancy in the United Provinces Bench, which will occur when Mr. Justice Griffin goes on leave will be filled by Mr. T. C. Higgott, Additional Judicial Commissioner in Oudh.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE GREAT DEBATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 3.

I HAVE called the discussion which began on Monday and ended last night, the great debate; but I am afraid that it was only great in one respect—its quantity. There were some clever speeches on both sides, but not a single big speech or one that will be handed down to posterity and, although the number of maiden efforts was considerable, not one of the new members has risen much above mediocrity. This is not only disappointing but exceptional, considering the length and importance of the debate. If there had been any budding Disraelis on the Opposition or any Gladstones among the rank and file of the Ministerialists, they would surely have discovered themselves. Except at the opening and closing sittings the appearance of the House for the most part of the week has been what it usually is on Indian Budget night or only more so. Poor Lord Ronaldshay's carefully prepared periods were delivered to a House consisting of one Unionist and a handful of Ministerialists. Mr. Lansbury emphasised the fact by calling for a count, but no count can be taken between 8·15 and 9·15 and Lord Ronaldshay, unabashed, continued his speech with as much seriousness as if he were addressing a crowded House. To tell the truth, members have been much more interested in what was going on outside than in what was going on inside the House. I refer to the conferences and negotiations amongst the Opposition with reference to the future constitution of the House of Lords. At the beginning of the week it looked as if there might be a serious split in the Unionist party, and it is not clear yet that the danger is over. Undoubtedly there is amongst an active section of Mr. Balfour's followers a growing feeling in favour of banishing the hereditary principle to Saturn, and naturally the Ministerialists are rubbing in this disagreement in the Opposition camp for all they are worth. For the moment the chances of the Veto Bill becoming the crux of the land before their Majesties start on their journey to the East are, I should say, consider able, and this is in no small degree to the due discussion amongst the opponents of the measure.

THE SUFFRAGIST MOVEMENT.

A meeting of a Royal Society is the last place one would expect to be the scene of a suffragette demonstration, but nothing apparently is sacred to some of the adherents of the feminist cause. On Tuesday afternoon a large and brilliant audience assembled in the hall of the Royal Society of Arts to hear an address by Sir Richard Solomon, High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa. The subject of the address, "The Resources and Problems of the Union of South Africa" was remote from suffragism. But there was a member of the Cabinet in the chair, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and while Mr. Harcourt was introducing Sir Richard Solomon to the meeting, a pale-faced, or as he would probably describe himself "soulful" looking young gentleman rose and began to ask the hackneyed question, When did the Government intend, etc. The audience, which included the Queen's brother, his Serene Highness the Duke of Teck, as well as the Duke of Argyll, and other eminent persons, showed no excitement whatever, and calmly awaited the unevitable "expulsion." As the ladies' champion was being ejected, Mr. Harcourt duly remarked: "These little things are sent to try us, but they don't." At a meeting, held at the Mansion House a week ago, in support of the Dickens Memorial Stamp Scheme, one of Mr. Harcourt's colleagues—Mr. Birrell—had a worse experience. He was interrupted three times by different persons. For suffragettes and their male assistants to create disorder at political meetings may be reprehensible, but to do the same thing at non-party gatherings like those referred to above, is intolerable as well as inconceivably stupid. Mr. Churchill's reply to Mr. Snowden on Wednesday with reference to the demand for a public inquiry into the serious charges tardily preferred by the suffragettes against the police was unusually long. He had, he announced, informed the memorialists that the proper course would be to prefer the charges in the ordinary way in a Police Court, where the evidence can be taken on oath and tested by cross-examination, and where the accused persons would have an opportunity of answering specific accusations. His inquiry of the Commissioner, respecting certain general statements made in the memorial, showed them to be devoid of foundation. "There is," he continued, "no truth in the statement that the police had instructions which led them to terrorize and maltreat the women. On the contrary, the Superintendent in charge impressed upon them that, as they would have to deal with women, they must act with restraint and moderation, using no more force than might be necessary, and maintaining, under any provocation they might receive, control of temper." The statement that there were a large number of plain-clothes officers in the crowd who were guilty of indecency was equally false. "Apart from some detectives specially summoned when it was found that a large number of pickpockets and thieves were present, not more than a dozen plain-clothes officers were employed, and, with the exception of one who assisted in an arrest, none of them handled the women in any way: but the crowd which had assembled in response to invitations scattered broadcast by the Women's Social and Political Union, contained a large number of undesirable and reckless persons quite capable of indulging in gross conduct. It is perfectly possible that some of these were guilty of the indecencies alleged, and for their presence in Parliament-square the women themselves are responsible." He added: "Of the 200 women arrested, not a single one complained of being hurt or made at the time any charge against the police of undue violence or of misconduct. If any charge can be made against any named individual, it can even now be investigated either by the Courts or by the Commissioner of Police"; but I am not prepared to order an inquiry into vague and general charges collected in response to advertisements in *Votes for Women* and brought forward by irresponsible persons long after the event." One of the 200, Georgina M. Solomon writing from Hampstead, says that so far as she is concerned that as soon as she recovered from the "shameful brutality" which she experienced at the hands of uniformed policemen—namely, on December 17—she addressed a letter to Mr. Churchill placing the facts before him. She says that she herself was gripped by the breast and she was "medically informed" that younger women of an age to be her own daughter, were also assaulted in that and other repellent ways. Miss Christabel Pankhurst, speaking at Sloane Hall last night, deliberately repeated the charges. It was a matter of every day universal knowledge, she declared, that women who went to Westminster in a delegation were brutally, and in many cases recently illtreated by the police acting under the orders of the Home Secretary. Cheers greeted this astounding accusation. They knew perfectly well, she continued, that had the police been left to their own devices they would have behaved as men and gentlemen. The silly threat to boycott the census is still being persisted in by the wilder spirits of the sisterhood, but Mr. John Burns will know how to deal with them. It seems as if these political Amazons would never finish sowing their wild oats.

CORONATION EXHIBITIONS.

In attending last week to the Pageant of Empire, which Lord Plymouth and Mr Lascelles with a host of helpers is organising at the Crystal Palace, I said last week that Mr. Imre Kiralfy and his friends at Shepherd's Bush must look to their laurels. They are, I understand, looking to their laurels and do not intend to be out-distanced by Sydenham or Earl's Court, the latter of which it is understood has passed into the hands of a wealthy American. The people at Shepherd's Bush are happy in their nomenclature. The Coronation Exhibition is an excellent name; and in an affair of this sort—an affair undreamt of in the time of Shakespeare—there is a great deal in a name. The eminently successful series of exhibitions, of which the late Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen was the moving spirit, owed a great deal of their popularity to their names—"the Healtheries," "the Colinderies" Your former Governor, Lord Northcote, recently consented to be the active president of the Coronation Exhibition and in the papers this morning there is a letter signed by himself as well as by His Serene Highness the Duke of Teck as Honorary President and Lord Blyth as Chairman of the Council, bringing the Exhibition under the notice of British manufacturers and manufactures. It is claimed that the Exhibition will demonstrate the resources of the Mother Country and of Greater Britain beyond the seas and may be regarded as an Imperial "stock-taking" at the commencement of the new reign. Some idea is given of the scheme that is to be offered to the patrons of the White City. "The numerous palaces are being rapidly converted into a microcosm of the picturesque and historical portions of the British Dominions. The visitor will see in a space of 150 acres the most interesting spots of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, India, with Burma, Australia, with Papua, New Zealand, South Africa, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, British East and West Africa and Somaliland, and other Crown Colonies and Protectorates, as well as Gibraltar and Malta. Many eminent artists are engaged on the artistic presentment of the whole Empire. Historical scenes will be rendered specially impressive, and representations of the various chief industries of His Majesty's Realm." The Coronation Exhibition the members [illegible] destined to lead not only to [illegible] of commerce, but also to [illegible] will among the various [illegible] ing the British Empire [illegible] thing very definite [illegible] is to take in [illegible] Obviously it is [illegible] well represented [illegible] at all, the [illegible] of the [illegible] too far [illegible] asked [illegible] as [illegible]

[illegible] are awaiting [illegible] steamer [illegible] the convey[illegible] number of [illegible] to be present [illegible] Company announce[illegible] timed to arrive in [illegible] passengers to have a clear [illegible] the date fixed for the great [illegible] and she will remain in port a[illegible] month, returning to London time for the opening of Parliament in Feby. She will call at Marseilles, both on [illegible] homeward voyage.

By the way, I almost thing that the coming visit of Their Majesties to India is exciting more interest here than the Coronation itself, though we are often said to be an unimaginative people. The subject was not unfittingly referred to in the address to the Convocation of Canterbury presented to the King at Buckingham Palace yesterday. For the British Dominions beyond the Seas his Majesty said the address had shown a constant and thoughtful consideration which had deepened their allegiance to the Throne and strengthened with a sense of personal devotion the ties which bind them to this country. "I thankfully believed that, as the splendid Oriental homage gathered round His Majesty's presence in the midst of his subjects in India, the blessings of tranquility and unity would be confirmed among the multitude of that great Empire.

DACCA POLITICAL DACOITY.

Arrest in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

In pursuance of a warrant issued by the Magistrate of Dacca, the Calcutta Police, Magistrate arrested Kaviraj Dinesh Chunder yesterday at Bagbazar Street in connection with a Sensational Dacoity. When placed before the Police Commissioner, Dinesh said that he had been arrested by mistake. An urgent wire has been to Dacca to supply the antecedents and description of the man wanted by them, pending remanded to custody.

THE first-class torpedo boat "Soridderen" built for the Danish Government by Messrs. Yarrow of Glasgow, was launched on Tuesday, February 28th, in the presence of the Danish Consul, Mr. A. Hagen Schow and his wife. The vessel is 181ft. 9in. long by 18ft. beam and is to have a speed of 27 knots. She is fitted with Brown-Curtis turbines of about 4,000 shaft horse power, constructed by Messrs. Yarrow, steam being supplied by two Yarrow water tube boilers of the latest type. The "Soridderen" is to serve as a type for others torpedo boats which are being constructed in Denmark.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

DOUBLE THE TOTAL OF GERMANY.

Voluntary Service Versus Conscription.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 16.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, introduced the Navy Estimates. We had, he said, to maintain a navy, not merely for a year, but so long as the Empire lasted. He would never advise a loan, which was a temporary expedient, to supply a permanent need. Exceptional circumstances, however, might arise, in which an exceptional expedient might be adopted. He hoped the estimates had reached the highest point.

They were laying down new ships, said Mr. McKenna, with a view to their completion in the spring of 1914. These would be of the Orion type. He denied that Dreadnoughts involved greatly increased cost. Eight "Dreadnoughts" the same as nine "King Edwards." The difference cost was £50,000 a year less.

British estimates were fourty-four compared with twenty-two millions in ... This appeared to represent more ... Power standard, but ten and a ... represented expenditure which ... porated in her civil estimates, ... of the voluntary system and ... in foreign waters.

... said it was our national policy ... conscription. He strongly sup... but it must be remembered ... service cost three millions ...

... base would be ready in ...

... led to the grave situation ... 14. We must maintain ... me and in the Medi... force in 1914 would ... al force of the Triple ...

Commerce

... CH 17. Mr. ... re-

... the House of Commons, Sir Edward ... plying to questions by Lord Winter... Japan was aware of the views of ... ecting the reference of internation... to arbitration. But it was quite ... at this stage, to lay papers on the ... ding anything which might have ... een the two Governments.

HINESE FOREIGN RELATIONS.

... of Treaty Obligations.

UBLIC DISCONTENT.

PEKING, MARCH 16.

... Government expresses its intention to ... to the establishment of consulates, in... dently of fiscal duties, which can be ... erwise arranged, and also to restrict monopolies. The public is becoming discontented with the management of foreign relations, and the Provincial Assemblies urge an immediate convocation of the Imperial Assembly.

Yuan-shi-Kai's numerous supporters advocate his recall.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

Sir Francis Younghusband, in a letter to the *Times*, considers it more likely that China is an aggressor than Russia. Sir Francis says that China has been suffering from a swelled head since the Russo-Japanese war, and seems to take it for granted that she can disregard her treaty obligations with impunity in Kuldja as well as in Tibet.

NEW INDIAN LOAN.

Decline in Consols.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Consols declined 3/16 and Indians 5/8 on the new loan, which was at 3/16 premium.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, MARCH 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Caledonia," to-day shipped £9,000 gold for India.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The following is the latest betting on the Lincolnshire Handicap:—

6 to 1 against Spanish Prince.

8 to 1 against Mercutio.

100 to 8 against Placidus, Helot, and Dalmacrag.

100 to 6 against Chanteur, Long Set and Cinderella.

Odds of 6 to 1 are quoted against Lutteur III in the Grand National.

THE first taxi cab of the Motor Transport Co was run in the streets of Rangoon yesterday and there is every likelihood of its increase if the attempt proves to be a successful one.

THE Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, on Friday, remanded the youth Khagendra Nath Das who is under arrest on a charge of bad livelihood in connection with the Head Constable murder tragedy.

THE KING'S VISIT TO INDIA.

Estimated Cost.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Replying to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu stated that the estimated cost of the Royal visit to India covered not only the Durbar at Delhi, but the entertainment of His Majesty in other parts of India. "It has, for convenience, been mentioned" said Mr. Montagu," as about one million sterling; but the actual provision in the Budget is £940,000, of which £633,000 is for civil, and £306,000 for military purposes. This relates only to the expenditure of the Government of India. The estimates of expenditure of Provincial Governments have not yet been submitted. Such expenditure, if sanctioned, will be in addition to that of the Government of India."

METHODS OF INDIAN POLICE.

Question in House of Lords.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

In the House of Lords, Lord Courtney questioned Lord Morley about the alleged extortion and torture by the police in certain provinces. Lord Morley replied that enormous generalisations had been inferred from one or two isolated cases. There was nothing to justify such a sweeping condemnation.

The Government of India almost disdained to reply to the monstrous charge that it did not condemn these abuses. Everybody in the service knew perfectly well that the Government abhorred cruelty.

SHIPPING RINGS.

Legislation in South Africa.

CAPE TOWN, MARCH 16.

Sir D. P. Graaf, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, has introduced an amendment to the Post Office Bill, empowering the Government to differentiate against goods shipped in vessels belonging to the ring, both as regards harbour dues and railway freights.

JAPAN AND BRITAIN.

International Arbitration.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

... the House of Commons, Sir Edward ... plying to questions by Lord Winter... Japan was aware of the views of ... ecting the reference of internation... to arbitration. But it was quite ... at this stage, to lay papers on the ... ding anything which might have ... een the two Governments.

BISHOP OF GIBRALTAR.

Seriously Ill at Constantinople.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The Bishop of Gibraltar is seriously ill at the Embassy at Constantinople.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

A Cuban youth, Capa Blanca, aged 22, has won the international chess-masters' tournament at San Sebastian, with a score of 9 1/2.

DIAMONDS FOUND IN CANADA.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The *Daily Chronicle's* Vancouver correspondent states that diamonds have been discovered in Tulameen River, near Princeton and that the deposits are similar to those in South Africa.

LATE SIR J. AIRD'S ESTATE.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The will of Sir John Aird has been proved at £1,100,000.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The death is announced of Baron Airedale, [Rt. Hon. James Kitson, 1st Baron Airedale of Gledhow, was born at Leeds in 1835. He was the second son of the late Mr. James Kitson of Elmet Hall, Leeds. He was educated at University College, London. He was president of the Iron and Steel Institute, 1888-1890. He was past President of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce. He was for six years President of the National Liberal Federation. He was Lord Mayor of Leeds, 1896-97. He entered Parliament as Liberal and represented Colne Valley, W. R. Yorkshire, from 1892 to 1907 when he was created a Baron. He received his Baronetcy in 1886, and became P. C. in 1906.]

RIOTS AT SATHMARA.

Heavy Sentences Passed.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 17.

The Sessions Judge of Cawnpore has just delivered judgment in two cases arising out of serious riots at Sathmara, which resulted in the death of five persons and serious injuries to thirty-two others.

It appears that there was considerable ill-feeling for some years past between one Sheoratan and his nephew Chandika Prasad over a market which the latter had recently established and which had become very much more popular than the old market which was owned by Sheoratan. On July 10, there was a serious riot in the village, and when the sub-inspector arrived there the next morning he found three men already dead and two in a most precarious condition, thirty-two others were more or less seriously injured.

Sheoratan and twenty others were sent up for trial on charges of rioting and murder as well as wrongful confinement and this trial lasted nearly for six weeks. The Sessions Judge reserved judgment and proceeded with the trial of Chandika Prasad and forty-five others who had also been sent up by the police on similar charges. This trial lasted nearly two months and the Sessions Judge delivered judgment in two cases on Sunday. He acquitted Chandika Prasad and his forty-five friends. He further acquitted five of the men who were accused along with Sheoratan. He sentenced the other sixteen to terms of imprisonment and transportation, varying from five years' rigorous imprisonment to twenty years' transportation. Sheoratan as leader and organiser of the whole riots, received the heaviest punishment of all. A further batch of Sheoratan's partisans consisting of twenty-two men has now been sent up for trial and their case is before the Sessions Judge.

HOME FOR EURASIANS.

Site in South India Hills.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 17.

A Eurasian Home on the South India Hills like that at Kalimpong, is taking shape gradually. Dr. Graham of Kalimpong, founder and inspirer of the monument, arrived here from Calcutta to-day, and had an interview with His Excellency the Governor this afternoon. A public meeting will be held in the Banqueting Hall next Tuesday under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor, when Dr. Graham will give an address on his work in connection with Anglo-Indian and European children in Northern India. The Government have already shown practical sympathy with the Home in South India, by ordering their Officers in Madura to look for a suitable land on the Pulney Hills, and a grant will be made, if funds are forthcoming to start the work.

BENGALI'S ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Prisoner's Self-accusation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

A Bengali youth named Khagendra Nath Mukerjee who some time ago surrendered before the Burdwan police in connection with a political case was placed yesterday afternoon, before the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. Before surrendering himself, he twice tried to destroy himself by taking opium, but failed. Before Mr. Bullidy, he made a statement in which he is understood to have mentioned the names of several Bengali youths as belonging to an anarchist's gang connected with the recent political outrages in Calcutta. He was remanded to police custody pending a completion of further enquiries.

MADRAS FRIEND-IN-NEED SOCIETY.

Good Work Done.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 17.

The 91st annual meeting of Friend-in-Need Society was held this afternoon at the Banqueting Hall under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor. The report was read and Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick proposed the adoption of the report. He congratulated the Society on the excellent work done and the satisfactory financial position it was in. Mr. C. F. Napier seconded and the motion was carried.

His Grace the Archbishop, in proposing the election of various Committees, offered a few suggestions and Rev. J. F. Mitchell seconded, and they were carried.

The Governor offered a few closing remarks and acknowledged the indebtedness of the Government to the society for the excellent work it was doing on behalf of the European and Domiciled community of the city.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

INDISCREET LANGUAGE BY COUNSEL.

Reprimanded by the Bench.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 17.

On Friday at the High Court before Mr. Justice Munro and Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim during the course of an argument in the Machilipatam burglary appeal case, the Public Prosecutor Mr. C. F. Napier said that the suggestions from Mr. Justice Munro about the possibility of the lock of the cash room suddenly going wrong on 26th March when it was found to be all right on the previous day was absurd, whereupon Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim remarked in an angry tone that he never heard a Public Prosecutor characterise any expression from the Bench as absurd. After arguments in the case were over Mr. Napier in open court expressed his regret for the expression used by him and said he did not mean any offence in language used by him in his argument. Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim observed after this explanation that they were satisfied.

BANGALORE MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MARCH 17.

The preliminary trial of Sher Khan, the accused in the Sait murder case, has been concluded and the accused has been committed to the Sessions. The accused denied the crime and is reported to have made various allegations against the police.

At a meeting on Friday at Calcutta the Indian Jute Association agreed with some slight modifications to Mr. Gourlay's proposals in connection with this season of jute forecasts.

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

Annual Prize Distribution.

THE annual prize-giving of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society was held yesterday afternoon in the Framji Cowasji Institute, His Excellency Sir George Clarke presided and Her Excellency Lady Clarke gave away the prizes to the successful girls.

Amongst those present on the occasion were:—The Hon. Sir Narayenrao G. Chandavarker, Khan Bahadur Darasha Ruttonji Chichgar, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., Rao Bahadur Ghanasham N. Nadkarni, the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Rao Bahadur Vasudev J. Kirtikar, Bao Bahadur Dhakji Kassinathji, Mr. Nanu Narayan Kothare, Mr. Gangaram Bapsoba Rele, Mr. Daji Abaji Khare and Mr. Ramdatt W. Desai.

The Secretary in opening the proceedings said:—On behalf of the President and members of this Society I beg to offer your Excellencies a sincere welcome at this meeting and to express to you our cordial thanks for having kindly consented to grace this occasion by your presence. Your Excellency's endeavours in the cause of education, and especially the education of females, are too well known to need repetition here. The recent amendments of the Grant-in-aid Code, and the liberal spirit in which your Excellency's Government have dealt with the award of assistance for the various purposes connected with education in this Presidency, are a sufficient indication of the lofty ideal and high statesmanship evinced by your Excellency in the matter specially of primary Education. I express a hope that the same liberal treatment and sympathetic consideration would be accorded to the schools of this Society by your Excellency's Government if a time came for you to do so.

The following report was submitted:—The Students' Literary and Scientific Society was established in 1848, by a body of young students from the old Elphinstone Institution, for the amelioration of the condition of Indians by imparting education to the youth of the community. Foremost among them was Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji. These young students were encouraged and supported in their noble endeavours by their Professors and other literary and educated gentlemen of the day, the names of Sir Erskin Perry and Sir Alexander Grant, being prominent. Among the Indian supporters, may be mentioned the names of the late Hon'ble Mr. Jagonnath Shankersett, and the successive Presidents, Dr. Bhau Daji, Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kassinath Trimbak Telang and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke addressing the assembly said:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—As the Students' Literary and Scientific Society was born in 1848, it is just my age; but happily it has not to fear the growing infirmities of age and may hope to go on increasing its activities as the years pass on. I am not aware of any Institution which was started in quite the same way as this. Its origin was due, as we have been told, to the inspiration which Elphinstone College was able to impart to its students. They felt the true missionary spirit the desire to confer upon others the benefits of education of which they realized the value and they associated themselves together to found this Society. Many distinguished men, Indian and European, seem to have supported the movement which grew in time to its present dimensions. It is interesting to know that the parent Society can already point with pride to two vigorous off-shoots in the Parsi Girls' Association and the Gujarati Hindu Girls' Schools, which are now separate Institutions carrying on good work among the girls of these communities.

I am glad you understand that I feel strongly about the education of girls, which is steadily advancing in this Presidency. In our primary schools there was an increase of 8,278 pupils in the year 1909—1910 and the total number of girls under instruction was 109,636. To that number this Society is making the substantial contribution of about 370 girls. At the same period the number of pupils in secondary girls' schools was 6,161 and this Society is helping materially in this branch of education. These figures may well seem small in proportion to the total number of girls in the Presidency; but progress can only be measured by comparison with what has been and, thus judged, the advance of girls education is hopeful and encouraging. Perhaps the best sign is the growing demand. The power which is wielded by the women of India is very great and to enable them to exercise it for the general good, the enlightenment and the broadening of views which sound education can impart are essential. The more the mothers of the future can be brought under the influence of gentle physical training, and can be taught the elements of hygiene and the practical economies of the home, the more rapid will be the general uplifting of the people. The educated mother will wish for the education of her children and that will help the spread of knowledge. She will be able to watch over their health, which will lead to improved physique. She will make her home more orderly, and she may be a companion to her husband. She may probably set her face against too early marriages for her children. All this would be an undoubted gain tending towards the general advancement of the people. We all know the difficulties connected with girls' education which too often ends before it has had time to produce its full effect; but these difficulties will slowly but surely diminish and ever, educated girl when she is grown up will unconsciously help to lessen them.

FUNDS OF THE SOCIETY.

I note that this Society is in want of funds for excellent objects. Primary schools, as you are aware, are now in the hands of the Municipal Corporation which is, I know, anxious to develope and improve them. Your Anglo-Vernacular school looks to Government for assistance and I am glad to know that your grant has now been increased from Rs. 386 to Rs. 1,500 a year. But you are in urgent need of proper buildings for two of your schools, and you are taking steps to obtain funds for housing your Anglo-Vernacular School. The provision of bright, cheerful, and above all sanitary accommodation is a most important matter, and I earnestly hope that you will be well supported by the many wealthy and generous citizens of Bombay, both as regards your building fund and the needed increase of your endowments. The fact that your higher classes are being taught by gentlemen who, following the noble example of the Elphinstonians of last century, are working for love, constitutes a special claim on your behalf. When your building plans are completed, I hope you will approach Government and that you will feel assured of sympathetic consideration. All honour is due to the many gentlemen who as teachers, as examiners and in other capacities are so greatly assisting you, and to Lady Chandavarkar who with Mr Navalkar, has raised the two anna fund to its present substantial amount. To Rao Bahadur Kirtikar, who we all know as a most earnest friend of good causes, the Society is also deeply indebted. Such work as this, given in the spirit of love, is doubly blessed. It acts and re-acts upon the givers and the receivers. It supplies a shining example which others may follow. It helps, as do all our least endeavours after good, to make the world better and to hold out fair hopes for the future.

THE SYLLABUS OF WORK.

The annual report of the Director of Public Intruction tells me that the Inspector notices a growing desire among the managers of Anglo-Vernacular Schools "to adopt a syllabus of work more suited to the needs of girls who want a useful preparation of life." I hope that the Society is moving in this direction. Education can be of no real value unless it fits us for the duties of life in the various sphere in which we may have to play our part. I have alluded to physical training, which I think is specially important for Indian girls, and I am certain that games are a most necessary feature in school life. Girls are apt to work too hard, and they need the relaxation that games provide. Then there are such subjects as needlework which may be of great practical use, and laundry work which I believe is excellently taught in one of the Bombay Schools, and which may be valuable in a country where the washing of garments is often associated with their destruction. Cooking is I understand taught in some girls' schools and I imagine that a little knowledge of the properties of food and of the way to make the best of them might be an advantage in many small households. These are matters on which my wife could speak with much greater knowledge and authority than I possess. I refer to them as an illustration of the fact that book learning should be only a part of the education of our girls and that your main consideration must be how best to fit them for their future lives.

Lady Clarke asks me to say that it has been a great pleasure to her to give away the prizes to-day and that she warmly congratulates the winners and hopes they will feel the encouragement which well-earned prizes should afford. We both thank you for your cordial welcome. We are much pleased with all we have seen and heard and we sincerely wish prosperity and increasing powers of doing good to the Students' Literary and Scientific Society which well deserves the support for which it is pleading.

A programme of songs, musical drill, &c., was gone through very creditably by the students, after which Her Excellency gave away the prizes.

A vote of thanks was then accorded to Their Excellencies who left amid lusty cheers.

CENSUS FIGURES.

Bombay Presidency.

The following are some of the provisional totals received:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bombay City... ...	633,884	339,046	972,930
Kaira District... ...	370,274	321 446	691,720
Panch Mahals District.	165,937	156,726	322,663
Broach District ...	157,896	148,205	306,101
Belgaum District ...	480,202	463,673	943,875
Kolhapur State ...	424,501	408,650	833,151
Palanpur Agency ...	267,455	246,885	514,340
Savantwadi State ...	103,019	114,215	217,234
Ramdurg State ...	18,319	18,791	37,110
Cambay (Kaira Agency)	37,586	35,013	72,599
Khairpur State ...	121,783	102,039	223,822
Aden	30,982	14,877	45,859

POONA.

The following are the census returns of the Poona Cantonment, City and Suburban limits:—84,294 males, 73,372 females, total 157,666 against 153,320 in 1901, an increase of 4,346.

For Poona district the totals are 1,072,692 in 1911 against 995,330 in 1901 or an increase of 77,363 during the past ten years.

MADRAS.

The provisional results of census taken on 10th instant throughout the country discloses the total population of the Presidency of 41,401,833 consisting of 20,386,175 males and 21,015,663 females living in 7,820,266 houses. As usual there has been general excess of females over males, but the male population was preponderating in seven districts in which they were found to be so also during the last two census, viz Guntur, Nellore, Cuddappah, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Chingelput. The population has increased by 8.3 per cent. against 7.3 per cent. in the previous decade.

THE PUNJAB.

The census returns issued includes the following totals:—Punjab including States, males 13,300,000, females 10,800,000, total 24,000,000 being a decrease by half a million (583,000) in the past ten years.

Hyderabad State, males 6 3-4 millions, females 6 1-2 millions total 13 1-4 millions being an increase of 2 1-4 millions in the past ten years.

Central India Agency, males 4 3-4 millions, females 4 1-2 millions, total 9 1-4 millions, being an increase of 3-4 million since 1901.

The census returns now published show an increase of 9,194 since the last enumeration in the population of the French Settlements in India (Pondicherry Karikal Yanaon, Mahe, and Chandernagore) The total being now 282,000 against 273,000 in 1901.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

Counsel for the Defence Resume Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MARCH 17.

In the Dacca Conspiracy Case to-day Mr. C. R. Das, Bar-at-Law and another defence Counsel attended and explained their withdrawal yesterday as due to their not having found themselves in the confidence of the Court when a charge was brought against them by Mr. Garth. Some explanations followed in which Mr. Garth denied that any charge had been made against the members of the bar. The Court said it did not understand that any charge had been made and Mr. Das agreed that under these circumstances he and his friends should not retire. The examination of witnesses was then resumed.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. D. Da M. Carey is permitted to resign the Indian Civil Service.

Captain W. H. C. Foster, I.M.S., has three months' leave from the 1st proximo.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. N. Chatterjee, of the Government of India Educational Secretariat, has six months' leave.

Revd. H. Spooner has been appointed Chaplain on probation on the Calcutta Ecclesiastical establishment.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. R. Roe, D.S.P., reverts to the United Provinces.

Mr. B. S. Belaher succeeds him in the Central India Agency.

Major C. B. Rawlinson has three months' leave.

Major A. B. Drummond has 18 months' leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Edwardes, I.M.S., is gazetted Officiating Chief Medical Officer, N. W. Frontier Provinces vice Colonel Duke, appointed Chief Medical Officer, Baluchistan, in succession to Colonel Sykes, who has taken 19 months' leave preparatory to retirement.

Major J. H. Hudson takes leave for eight months.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Gamble, Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, has eight months leave, Mr. S. R. Arthur will act in his place.

The importation into India is prohibited of the Vancouver Gurmukh publication 'Swadesh Savak."

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Murray, Traffic Superintendent, O. and R. Railway, has six months leave. Mr. A. K. Jackson will act in his place.

Captain C. L. Magniac has seven months leave. Mr. J. A. F. Young has eighteen months leave.

Sanction is notified for the construction of a branch broad gauge railway from Bobbili to Salur, a distance of ten miles.

Major J. Botrican and Captain R. D. Saigol are posted permanently to Burma.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave is granted to Mr. G. Derbe-Philipe for one year. Mr. C. Cross relieves him in the E. B. S. R. Accounts.

Major R. Das Dudgeon has been granted leave for 8 months.

Mr. G. E. Hodges has taken leave for one year.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions have been made in the Indian Army.—

Major A. T. Rowlandson to be Lt. Col.; Captain H. Stewart to be Major; Lieutenant C. G. Ransfort and A. F. Bone to be Captains.

G. D. M. Moore, I. A., retires from 3rd May next.

Col. W. A. Quayle, I. M. S., retires from the 30th proximo.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant F. J. H. B. Hutchinson has 3 months' extension of leave at home.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Law of Trust.

INDIANS IN PUBILC SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

The Council re-assembled to-day at 11 a.m., Mr. J. L. Jenkins presiding. The attendance was comparatively small.

Mr. Jinnah introduced his Waqf Bill.

THE WAQF BILL.

Mr. Jinnah, who spoke for forty minutes, said that ever since the decision of the Privy Council in 1894, (Abdul Fateh vs Ramaya, reported in 22 Indian Appeals), there had been a strong feeling among the Mussalmans. That feeling had been expressed by sending memorials to the Government of India and by passing resolutions at meetings of the various Mussalman Associations. That being the state of feeling, he put certain questions last year in the Council, and the answers showed that the Government recognised that a strong feeling was existing among the Mahomedans of the country, and it was decided that the only way by which this question could be solved was by bringing in this Bill. The Moslem League, last year, passed a resolution urging the Government to pass a law on the subject. The decision of the Privy Council has paralysed the Mahomedan Law as regards the provision for the family and children of a Mahomedan. After quoting the decisions of several Indian High Courts on the subject, he defined Waqf as somewhat analogous to the English Law of Trust. They were concerned here only with private trust with ultimate reversion to charity. In the Privy Council decision, their Lordships said that there must be a substantial dedication to charity which must be before some fixed period. A Mussalman did not know what would be a substantial dedication and at what period the charity would come in. That decision was not in accordance with the true principles of Mahomedan Law and the effect of that decision was that Waqfs had been hunted down and declared non-affecting.

The Maharaja of Burdwan strongly supported the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Sinha, in supporting the Waqf Bill, said that it would be warmly supported and welcomed by Mahomedans all over India, seeking, as it did, to secure the perpetration and permanence of an institution for which there was the highest authority in their religion and law and which was a factor of great economic value in the preservation and development of their society. After explaining the Mahomedan Law on Waqf, as interpreted by the Rt. Hon. Mr. Ameer Ali, the speaker said that the exposition of Mr. Ameer Ali had not been accepted by the British Judges in India or by the Privy Council, and that was just the reason why the Mahomedan community required that the Legislative should come to their rescue and place the law on a more satisfactory footing. It appeared to the speaker that neither economic consideration nor public policy would be at all strained by accepting the motion, but that, on the contrary, the acceptance by the Council of the Bill and its enactment in due course would bring satisfaction and contentment to the great Mussalman community and remove from their minds a genuine grievance.

Nawab Abdul Majid said that Mr. Jinnah had taken the right action by asking the Government to legislate on the subject. He spoke of the efforts of Maulvi Shibby to bring about this reform.

Mr. Huda commented strongly upon the Privy Council decision and held that there could not be any difference of opinion as to the final clause of the Bill and the details could be discussed later.

MAHOMEDAN LAW CLEAR.

The Hon'ble Nawab Sayed Mahomed Sahib Bahadur said that a Bill for defining the Mahomedan Law of Waqf should come before the Council. The Mahomedan Law on the point was very clear and lucid, and it was a monstrous blunder on the part of the Privy Council to deliver a judgment directly opposed to the principle of the Mahomedan Law of Waqf, against the root principle of the Mahomedan Law of Endowment. He, therefore, welcomed the Bill with all his heart and appealed to the Government to afford facilities for the passage of such a Bill which would not only be conducive to the interests and welfare of an important section of His Majesty's subjects, but would also render Mahomedan Law immune from interference.

Mr. Earle said that the attitude the Government would take for the present would be one of benevolent neutrality. He understood that some Mahomedans were averse from legislation, but Government would allow the Bill to go forward to the local Governments and the Mahomedan communities for their opinions. Meanwhile, the Government of India would keep an open mind and give no pledge as to the form and scope it might eventually take. The big memorial from many Mahomedans which had been alluded to as on its way to the Government of India, would receive all consideration when it was received.

The Bill was then introduced.

Messrs. Subba Rao and Bose supported the Waqf Bill. Both cited instances in which the Privy Council laid down decisions contrary to the provisions of Hindu Law governing the succession of property and the impartibility of states. Mr. Bose argued that stringent provisions must be made to protect honest creditors, secured and unsecured, at the time Waqf was made.

Mr. Gokhale, while disclaiming any knowledge of Hindu Law, urged that every opportunity should be given for the full discussion of the Bill.

Mr Haque thanked his Hindu colleagues for the support they gave for the Bill. He saw no reason why Government should refuse to support a Bill which proposed to embody in a statute the true principles of Hindu Law.

INDIANS AND PUBLIC SERVICE.

In introducing his resolution recommending the appointment of a mixed Commission to consider the claims of Indians to higher and more extensive employment in public service, Mr. N. Subba Rao made a lengthy speech, in the course of which he explained that the questions to be looked into were:—(1) How to get out of the tangle which has been created by the Public Service Commission and all that has followed; (2) how to secure real comradeship and mutual respect among the officers of the public service; (3) how to remove the stigma of inferiority that is attached to the provincial service; (4) how to give effect to the beneficent intentions of Parliament as embodied in the Statutes of 1831 and 1870, and to the spirit of Her Majesty the Queen's proclamation; and (5) how to secure the willing and enthusiastic co-operation of the Indian people in the administration of the country, and so strengthen the foundations of the British Raj in this land.

Discussing the principles and the line of policy that should be adopted in the government of the country to accomplish these ends, the speaker continued:—The first principle that should be laid down is that any appointments or class of appointments in the public service, in all its branches, whether general or special, should not be made the monopoly of any particular class of His Majesty's subjects in the United Kingdom or India, but that all appointments should be shared equally by all classes of people.

(2) If this is accepted, the rule that the chief administrative appointments of the Government should be the monopoly of the Indian Civil Service recruited in England ought to be abolished, at least such appointments for the present should be shared equally between European and Indians in all departments.

(3) The competitive examinations now held in England for the different branches of the Public service should be held simultaneously in both countries, and is it not possible that equally high standards of examinations should be instituted in this country, so that those who are selected here may command the respect of their compeers selected in England. These examinations should be open to all and if this is not found possible to nominate candidates.

(4) The system of nomination should be abolished as its effects are demoralising and stunt the development of national character.

(5) In the higher grades of the service, the members should not be confined to their own province, but should, as far as possible, serve in other provinces.

(6) If provincial services is to be retained in any from, it should be recruited on lines similar to the above service, where it is considered that a particular class should be represented in the service, and, if candidates from that class are not available in a particular province, they might be recruited from other provinces.

(7) A provision should be made for promotion from one service to the next higher service for officers of tried merit and ability.

(8) Where it is considered that candidates for special departments are not available in this country, efforts should be made to send young men to other countries to qualify themselves for such places, and it should be the endeavour of the Government, as far as possible, to replace a foreign agency at an early date.

(9) The salary of the office should be at a fixed amount and in the case of an European appointed to it an extra allowance might be given to him.

After Mr. Subba Rao had spoken, the Council rose for lunch and re-assembled at 2 p. m.

Nawab Syed Mahomed supported the resolution, and pointed out that a great difference exists between the theory and practice of filling responsible appointments.

HIGHER POSTS ON RAILWAYS.

Mr. Mudholkar also supported the resolution and specially referred to higher appointments on the railways. He gave figures from the various railway lists, showing that the number of Indians employed on the railways was very poor and contended that Indians have no chance in the company managed lines. After dealing with other departments, he concluded:—"We ask for no favour but only fair play. We do not seek for exceptional treatment. We do not ask for crutches for support. We only seek for equal treatment and equal opportunities. Let mental and moral worth, let capacity and trustworthiness be the sole criterion and not race, nor creed nor influence."

Mr. Gokhale, while eager to see the aspirations of his countrymen realised, was willing to recognise the difficulties of Government. One of the fundamental conditions for the case is that British Government must be not only progressive but continuously progressive. He would apply four tests, first, what measures Government adopts for the improvement of moral and material condition of the people, second, whether the people are obtaining larger and larger share in local affairs, third, whether people are getting a larger voice in the deliberative assemblies and fourth, whether Indians are admitted in large numbers into the public service.

He condemned the constitution of Imperial and Provincial services the result of which has been most unfortunate while it has thrown a brand of inferiority on Indians by artificial inequality. He referred especially to the Education and P. W. D. where the inequality has produced most unfortunate results, more especially in the Education Department where a veteran like Dr. P. C. Roy who has been honoured by French, German, and British savants has to take a back seat and a youngster who has passed his examination yesterday is placed over Dr. Roy. The result was that the bitterness passed from the teacher to the students. Then again competition has slowly disappeared throughout the country. He concluded with reference to the practical exclusion of the Indians from railways.

General Lukis who said that he was not the Official mouthpiece of the Government then spoke on the subject of independent medical men in India and said that the Bengal Government had decided to throw open the posts of some Physicians and Home Surgeons in the big Calcutta Hospitals. The Government was also considering the establishment of a Tropical School of Medicine open to all Medical Practitioners. The question also of Indians holding Professorships in big Government Colleges was a matter under the consideration of the Government. He strongly urged the establishment of unofficial hospitals conducted by independent medical men.

Mr. Sinha supported the resolution and suggested that the examination for superior Police should be open to Indians. He thought the scale of salaries had not been revised for a long time and this might be entrusted to the Commission. He quoted Lord Macdonnell and claimed that the number of listed appointments should be revised and urged that artificial restrictions between Imperial and Provincial Service should be removed.

Mr. Malaviya supported the resolution and confined his remarks to the question of simultaneous examinations.

The Hon'ble Mr. Madge said that that was one of the most difficult and delicate questions that that Council had been called upon to decide since its formation. It was necessary that in the administration of this country Englishmen should be kept in preponderance in order to maintain the British rule. What proportion of Englishmen should be retained in the administration of this country? As regards the proportion of Europeans that ought to be in the administration he did not think that a number of Englishmen, of character and education would deliberately do wrong in this matter out of social or racial prejudice. That social and racial prejudice did exist in the country he was unhappily aware. He hoped that the Government will be just to the Indians as well as to the members of the Domiciled community. In conclusion he protested against the brand of inferiority put upon local talent by the Public Service Commission.

The Hon. Malik Tiwana opposed the resolution as the enquiry would result in a useless waste of money.

GOVERNMENT REMARKS.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson said that he had replied last week to Mr. Subba Rao's remarks on his own Departments and he did not propose to say anything more.

Mr. Clark said that he was quite sure that Sir T. R. Wynne's remarks last week did not mean to imply that no Indians could ever rise to high appointment in the Railways. He associated himself with Sir T. R. Wynne's remarks regarding efficiency and safety required in the Railway departments. More opportunities were being given to Indians and he hoped that they would in time rise to these posts.

Mr. Ali Imam said that the question which had been raised by Mr. Subba Rao would receive his most careful consideration.

Mr. Butler alluding to the Educational questions said that the new Principal of the Rajshai College was an Indian and the new Assistant Secretary in the Educational Department was also an Indian. He could not make any useful remarks on the subject of Provincial Educational service which was engaging their attention.

Mr. Carlyle said that in the Public Works Department the question was being fully considered and that in a short time he hoped a satisfactory conclusion would be arrived at, but the superior survey must continue to be recruited from the Army.

Mr. Earle said that the Government were taking a keen interest in creating an independent medical service and he hoped some announcement will be possible during the year. Regarding the police the experiment of promoting Deputy Superintendents of Police to higher appointments was now being watched. Mr. Earle then dwelt at length with the system which has heretofore been in force and said:—

"The Indian Civil Service Act practically lays down that most of the important appointments in the administration should be held by Covenanted Civil Servants of the Crown, but in special cases persons other than Covenanted Civil Servants can be appointed to the posts referred to. Inasmuch, however, as the permissive sections of this Act were not in practice found to be sufficiently favourable to Indians, the Government of India Act 1870 was passed for the special purpose of facilitating the appointment of such persons to posts usually held by Covenanted Civil Servants. This Act is, to use the authoritative language, the parliamentary remedy for any inconvenience or injustice which Indians might be shown by experience to suffer through the necessary adaptation of the examination in London to the convenience of home-born rather than of Indian competitors for the Civil Service. The first tangible fruit of the Statute of 1870 was the Statutory Rules of that year which provided that a proportion of the recruitment for posts in the Covenanted Civil Service up to a maximum of one-sixth in each year, (exclusive of Military recruits from non-regulation Provinces) should be reserved for Indians appointed in this country. Altogether between the years 1870 and 1889-1890, 69 Statutory Civilians were appointed. The system was abolished in the year last named on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission, the plan of nomination having failed" in securing sufficient guarantees of ability and education in persons appointed under the Rules. Although it was considered that the nominations actually made had been in most cases fairly satisfactory, it was generally felt that no antecedent guarantee existed for the fitness of the persons selected. As a result of the Public Service Commission's report a

PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE

was constituted from the higher ranks of the previously existing Executive and Judicial Services and a proposal was made that one-sixth of the Covenanted charged (excluding the proportion reserved for Military Officers) should be removed from the cadre of the Covenanted Civil Service and that these should be thenceforward open as a permanent arrangement to members of the Provincial Civil Service. The Covenanted Civil Service was thus to be reduced to a "Corps d'elite" by limiting its numbers to what was necessary to fill the chief administrative appointments of the Government and such a number of the smaller appointments as

would ensure complete course of training for Junior Civilians. The Commission specifically recommended that 108 posts usually held by Civilians should be made available for the Provincial Service Officers. After, however, consulting Local Governments the Government of India decided in 1892 that the number should be 93, this figure being considered as suitable to meet approximate reasonable requirements and to be worked up to after satisfying the claims of officers already in the service. It was not understood that there was to be finality about the list. The list was to be subject to alteration and expansion from time to time according to the varying circumstances. The system of listing posts was to be final, but it was contemplated that in course of time the proportion of one-sixth might possibly be exceeded. I will now show what has, in fact, been done to carry out the scheme. As above indicated the scheme contemplated 93 posts being made available to Provincial Service officers as soon as the claims of officers already in the Covenanted service allowed this to be done and duly qualified candidates were forthcoming. Since that time the number of listed posts has increased from 93 to 102 while the number of posts actually held by Statutory Civilians or Provincial Service officers has increased from 56 to 92. Moreover now that there are only 21 statutory Civilians and the large majority of these 92 posts, viz; 71, are held by Provincial Service Officers. I will now explain that there is still a wide margin of posts available for the Provincial Service Officers.

THE ONE-SIXTH PROPORTION.

At the present time (1911) the number of posts held by members of the Civil Service excluding posts held in Burma by Military Officers is 993. One-sixth of this number is 165. There is therefore a wide margin-165 minus 102 or 63 posts still left for 92 Provincial Servire Officers. The question naturally arises at this stage, how it is that the listing of posts has not been taken up more vigorously in the past. In the first place, it must be remembered that the scheme was always considered to be an experimental one and that the intention was that the maximum of one-sixth should only be worked up to if the system proved successful and in order to enable a proper opinion to be formed on the subject a considerable probationary period was obviously required. In the next place Burma and Assam were not considered ripe for the system of listing until recently (1905 and 1907 respectively). Again large additions to the Indian Civil Service cadre have in recent years been found necessary. Thus in Burma and the Punjab 30 new officers (22 in the former and 32 in the latter) have been recruited owing to the rapid development of those Provinces. Next the two Provinces of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam taken together account for an increase of 38 posts. Similarly the creation of new Districts in Madras accounts for 14 new posts, while the amalgamation of Berar with the Central Provinces and the decision to man the former in future from the Indian Civil Service accounts for 19 more posts. It was also to be borne in mind that in 1893 after the decision to list 93 posts had been arrived at, the Government of India expressed their opinion that the European service was at its minimum strength and that no further reduction would be practicable for some years to come. On the other hand no systematic enquiry has been made in order to ascertain whether more posts could be listed as gradually to work up to the one-sixth proportion as proposed by the Public Service Commisson. It must be admitted, therefore, that there is a prima facie case for enquiry and such enquiry will be made. The Hon'ble Member has advocated the holding of

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATION.

and the giving of all higher appointments in India by competitive examinations only. I fear that the Government of India can gave him no encouragement in that respect. From the time of the famous despatch of the Duke of Argyll of 1869 to the present day it has consistently been held that though a competitive system is generally suitable for the recruitment of Europeans in England and of those Indians who proceed to England for the examination, it is not the best system for recruiting in this country Indians whom we require to assist us in the administration. There is no particular merit about open competition even as regards Europeans, but given a good education in England, competition does secure in a general way good results. The case is totally different as regards the selection of Indians. The average education given in the schools and colleges in this country is still some way behind that given at similar institutions in England. Moreover, it is not only the intellectual character of the education given that is of importance. It is the general character of the training which has to be looked to. Another grave objection would be the injurious effect which a simultaneous examination conducted in this country would be likely to have upon the development of education here. Even in England there has been considerable trouble in this respect, and in India it is certain that not only would private institutions be created for the main, if not the whole, purpose of offering special preparation, but the regular institutions would not be able to resist the temptation of shaping their courses of study as to secure success at the examination rather than to impart a general liberal education to the mass of their scholars. Then there are the very grave difficulties connected with the persons to be recruted. A fair

PROPORTION OF EUROPEANS

is as already indicated essential. What is equally important is that the recruitment of Indians should be such as to secure that a fair proportion of the Offices should be given to the various communities in India. Now we had better adhere to the present system. Then those Indians who are recruited in England will have been trained in the highest and best form of English education and will, in the words of Lord Macaulay, "enter the service in the best and most honourable way." On the other hand the Indians recruited in India, as at present by a careful and cautious selection and by promotion according to tried ability will, in the words of the Duke of Argyll, "be recruited by a competitive examination of the best kind." The hon'ble member has referred to the fact that the open competition in England has not produced results favourable to Indian competitors. It is true that the number of successes have not been large—5 per cent of the total. Much better results might, however, have been secured if there had not been a large falling off in the number of Indian competitors in recent years. Why this has been the case the Hon'ble member probably can tell better than I can. In any case a low percentage of success is not a sufficient reason for subverting a good working system though it might be a good reason for taking up the investigation which I have already suggested as to whether we cannot work up to the full proportion of one-sixth of listed posts as recommended by the Public Service Commission.

In this connection I might note for the information of the Hon'ble member that whereas in 1886 the Commission was appointed there were only 12 who in Indians in the Civil Service. There are now 64. As a matter of general interest the Hon'ble mover of the resolution may be glad to know that considerable progress is being made in respect of the appointment of Indians to posts carrying a salary of Rs. 1,000 and over. It was pointed out in the budget de bate of 1904-05 that in 1867 out of a total of 648 such appointments 12 were filled by Indians and all these 12 or a percentage of 2 whereas in 1903 out of 1,370 such appointments, 71 were filled by Hindus and 21 by Mahomedans, the percentage of posts held by Indians being therefore 7. The present position is that in 1910 out of 1,882 such appointments 134 were held by Hindus and 27 by Mahomedans, the percentage of posts held by Indians being therefore 86. I cannot help thinking both from what the Hon'ble mover has said to-day and from remarks which he has let fall to me from time to time that what he is chiefly concerned about is this status of the Provincial Civil Service. He would like to see the status of that service or at any rate of those members of the service who attain to listed posts improved. He has given no clear indication as to what he wishes, but in referring to the question of listing posts to Local Governments the matter will be borne in mind.

In conclusion I may say that the Government of India will readily refer to Local Governments in order to see how far it is now practicable to work up to the recommendation of the Public Service Commission. They do not, however, think that for this purpose the appointment of a Commission is called for. It must be remembered that the Public Service Commission was appointed only when after two years of discussion it was found impossible to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the question involved. Now no such necessity exist as the question to be decided is a simple one, namely to ascertain from the Local Governments how many more posts can be listed up to the maximum of one sixth. The appointment of a Commission would merely mean a waste of time and money. If the Government of India is left to take action on their own accord much progress might be made within the course of a year. On the other hand, if a Commission were appointed we could not expect to see the result of its labours for at least a year or two and then there would be a further delay before consulting Local Governments." The Government of India are fully alive to the importance of associating Indians in the administration of the country and as I have explained the subject is one which has constantly engaged fair attention."

Mr. Shoba Rao replied he was satisfied with an enquiry for the present and withdrew his resolution for a year.

The Council then adjourned.

PUNJAB COUNCIL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 17.

At to-day's meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council the Hon'ble Mr. Humphreys introduced the Select Committee's report on the Punjab Municipal Bill. There had been some notes of dissent especially by the Hon'ble Shadi Lal who stated that the Bill did not advance the cause of local self-government and in some respects went contrary to the recommendations of the Royal Commission.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fenton than introduced the Punjab Punchayats Bill. In his speech he quoted with approval the observations of the "Tribune" that the Punchayat could not be a convenient tool under village officials.

A Bill for the administration of the Coronation Darbar area was introduced and passed.

Mr Shadi Lal's resolution on primary education was withdrawn on the assurance of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that the number of schools cut down would be made good.

The next meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council will take place on 5th April when the Punjab Municipal Bill report of the Select Committee will come up for discussion.

The Punchayat Bill has been already referred to a Select Committee.

THE LATE KING MINDOON'S DAUGHTER'S DEATH.

Public Funeral.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 17.

The remains of Pukhanji Supaya, eldest daughter at the late King Mindoon and sister of the ex-King Theebaw, were interred yesterday in the Royal Cemetery at Mandalay. The procession included the ex-Royal family. The police furnished a guard of honour from the residence of deceased to the cemetery. Nine guns were fired as a mark of respect to the deceased. The Government contributed Rs. 600 towards the funeral expenses.

VOLKARTS' MANAGER AT MADRAS.

Charge of Criminal Breach of Trust.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 17.

Before the Senior Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Nugent Grant, on behalf of Mr. D. Sadashiv Rao, formerly Dubash of Messrs Volkart Brothers, made an application against Mr. E. Steiner, Manager of the Volkart Brothers, charging him with criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation in respect of certain quantities of wax and mustard shipped by the firm and with making false documents for the purpose of cheating. His Worship after reading the complaint and after hearing the Counsel ordered notice to issue to the accused returnable on 22nd instant.

THE VICEROY'S SPRING TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

The party accompanying His Excellency the Viceroy on the spring tour comprises Lady Hardinge, Miss Sandford and Captain Hon. A. Weldforester up to Lahore only, also Sir Henry McMahon, Mr. DuBoulay, Colonel Maxwell, Lt. Col. O'Kinealy. Major Hon. H. Fraser and Captain Muir.

Levees will be held at Quetta on the 8th of April and at Karachi on 12th April.

KARACHI MUNICIPAL CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 17.

In the Clifton land sale case the trial of Dr. Cama, Health Officer, Karachi Municipality, and Framroze Eduji Panthukey, Municipal Commissioner, on a charge of cheating is pending before the City Magistrate, Karachi. Arguments of the pleaders of the accused commenced on Saturday and concluded on Wednesday after which Mr. Raymond Public Prosecutor, replied at some length concluding his address this evening. The decision of the Magistrate whether a charge should be framed against the accused or they should be discharged would be decided in due course.

FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE.

Some Interesting Features.

Not only will the Festival of Empire be a brilliant display by day both in the Crystal Palace and in the grounds, but by night the place will be a palace of a myriad lights, a veritable fairyland of illuminations. In the Palace will be 200 large inverted gas lamps, each from 1,500 to 2,000 candle power, while the main avenues in the grounds will be treated in much the same way. The type of high pressure gas lamps will be similiar to those so successfully employed in the streets of London. Many miles of pipes and cables, and millions of gas jets and electric globes, will be used in the 250 acres of grounds, and upon the palaces and pavilions of Empire City.

HOW BATTLESHIPS ARE BUILT.

In connection with the Festival of Empire, a naval exhibition on novel lines will be given in two large pavilions on the Grand Parade of the Crystal Palace, by the Directors of the Thames Ironworks, the firm which built the largest battleship H. M. S. Thunderer. This will include a demonstration of how ships of war of various types are constructed, equipped with machinery, and armed, a display the like of which has never before been given, for there has been no exhibition since the great developments in naval architecture were introduced.

In the transportation section of the All-British Exhibition will be a huge illuminated model of the Olympic, the largest vessel in the world. Her register is 45,000 tons, and she will make her maiden voyage on June 14 next.

NO FEAR OF FIRE.

Recognising the great importance of establishing a thoroughly effective system to cope with an outbreak of fire, the Council of the Festival of Empire and the Colonial Governments have appointed Mr. Gordon W. Harris, A.M.I.C.E., adviser on the subjects of water-supply and fire protection. Everything possible is being done to render an outbreak impossible, at the Crystal Palace. Even now a staff of trained firemen are always on duty, and a wonderfully effective fire-quencher has been installed.

WORKING DAY AND NIGHT.

From now onwards the thousands of men engaged in transforming and rejuvenating the Crystal Palace and its 250 acres of grounds for the Festival of Empier, will work day and night, three separate sets being employed. Already great changes have been effected, and every day sees some new effort inaugurated. The very difficult task of cutting and preparing the mile and a half of track for the "All Red Route," the tour of the Empire, has just been completed, and the laying of the electric line will now begin. There is no question but that this "All Red Route" is going to be a wonderful feature of the great scheme, and the biggest novelty ever seen at an exhibition.

LATEST FROM ABROAD.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

London, March 3.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

THE NAVY.

The Hungarian Delegation adopted the Navy Estimates on Tuesday without modification and sanctioned the programme according to which £13,000,000 is to be spent on building four Dreadnoughts, three first cruisers and a number of torpedo-boats during the next six years. An acute conflict is being waged between the Austrian Delegation and Count Montecuccoli owing to the revelation of a secret agreement made by him promising Hungary special contracts for supplying much of the new Navy.

BULGARIA.

THE CHARGE AGAINST EX-MINISTERS.

After a six days' debate on the impeachment of the Stambouloist ex-Ministers, the Sobranye, by a two-thirds majority, adopted a resolution exempting all the accused Ministers from political responsibility for suppression of laws, and sending for trial by a special State Court of Justice the following five ex-Ministers:—General Ratcho Petroff and Dr. Gadeff, ex-Premiers; Dr. Genadieff, ex-Minister of Commerce; General Savoff, ex-Minister of War; and M. Halatcheff, ex-Minister of Public Works. The charge against them is that of systematic violation of the laws, to the detriment of the State Treasury, for personal advantages.

CANADA.

THE MILITIA.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Artillery Association, Sir Frederick Borden said:—

We intend to carry out Sir John French's report as far as the whole fore of Canada is concerned, perhaps not as rapidly as we should like, but not less rapidly than we have been progressing in the department in the past seven or eight years.

Sir Frederick Borden added that he was submitting estimates to the Cabinet for sending an Artillery team to Great Britain during the summer.

SENATE REFORM.

In the Dominion House of Commons, the subject of the Reform of the Senate has been brought to the attention of the members by a resolution introdnced by Mr. MacLean, member for Huron, S. R., Ontario, suggesting, that the Government should adopt "in toto" the Asquith Veto Bill and introduce a measure providing that any Bill passed thrice by the House of Commons should become law without the concurrence of the Senate.

ONTARIO LICENSING LAW.

By a Bill just introduced in the Legislature the Government of Ontario provides that all hotels whose bar receipts exceed dols. 40 (£8) a day must pay an extra fee of 5 per cent. on all receipts over dols. 40, and make monthly confidential returns to the Government.

FRANCE.

DISORDER AT THE THEATRE FRANCAIS.

There have been disorderly scenes on several nights recently at the performances of M. Henri Bernstein's play "Apres Moi." The fact that M. Bernstein deserted from the Army when a young man has been used against him. The demonstrations are of an anti-Semitic character. The performances have more than once been stopped and numerous demonstrators, including M. Leon Daudet and M. Pujo, President of the "Camelots du Roi," have been arrested. On Saturday night, a crowd outside the theatre was so hostile that a detachment of mounted Republican Guards was summoned.

THE NAVAL PROGRAMME.

After a protracted debate the Chamber, by 461 votes to 76, authorized the Government to place orders this year for two new 23,500-ton battleships. The result is a personal triumph for M. Delcasse, who was President of the Navy Committee of the Chamber. In his speech he pointed out that the naval programme fixed the composition of the Fleet at 28 battleships, 10 scouts, 52 destroyers, and 94 submarines. The total cost of the programme, including expenditure for docks and dockyards, would amount to £54,000,000, spread over a period of ten years. The average annual expenditure on the Navy would amount to £5,400,000, as compared with an existing expenditure of £4,800,000.

GERMANY.

THE ARMY BILL.

The capital clause of the new Army Bill, which provides for an annual increase of strength during the next five years, has been carried in the Reichstag by 247 to 63. The minority consisted of the Socialists the Poles, and three members of the Centre Party.

THE CENSUS.

According to official but provisional returns of the Census of the German Empire, which was taken on December 1 last, the population rose in the preceding five years from 60,641, 489 to 64,896,881. This is an increase of 4,255,392. In the five years from 1900 to 1905, the increase was 4,274,311. The population of Prussia is provisionally returned at 40,156,791.

PERSIA,

RELATIONS WITH BRITAIN.

Muhtassem-es-Sultaneh, who continues to act as Minister for Foreign Affairs, in a speech to the Mejliss emphasized Persia's cordial relations with her powerful neighbours. Regarding Great Britain and Southern Persia, he affirmed that nothing could be friendlier than the language used in the King's Speech, or more sympathetic than the attitude of Sir George Barclay, the British Minister in Teheran.

POLITICAL ASSASSINATION.

Another political assassination took place last week. The criminals who again prove to be Russian subjects, have been arrested. The victims are said to be relations of a reactionary leader, whose name was bruited as the instigator of the assassination of Sani-ed-Dowleh; the motive, therefore, appears to have been revenge.

PORTUGAL.

STRIKE AT SATUBAL.

A strike, practically general, has broken out at Setubal, one of the principal commercial towns of Portugal. It includes the fishermen, bootmakers, carpenters, and workmen in the tinned fish factories and other branches of trade. Several conflicts have taken place. The Provisional Government has sent forces of Infantry, Cavalry, and Republican Guards to the place, and order has been restored.

CHURCH AND STATE.

The Minister of Justice has sent a circular to the Civil Governors prohibiting priests from reading the collective pastoral letter of the Bishops at Mass.

RUSSIA.

THE TSAR AND THE DUMA.

M. Guchkoff had an audience of the Tsar at Tsarskoe Selo on Saturday. According to the "Novoe Vremya," the President of the Duma met with a gracious reception.

THE STUDENTS' STRIKE.

A number of Moscow millionaires have protested against the repressive measures applied to the Universities in connexion with the recent students' strike, and their protest was endorsed in Duma by the leading Progressist Deputies. The exiled students will be required to undergo military service.

ALLEGED OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

Many foreigners having business in St. Petersburg are likely to be involved in the Senatorial inquiries into alleged official corruption. The flat of Count de Chevilly, a French subject and representative of one of the leading French banking houses, has been searched and documents seized. The latest revisional scandal is the arrest of M. Kusmin, treasurer of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, one charge of embezzling £8,000.

NEW SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

The new Siberian Railway is to be built along the line of the Urals, Orenburg, Akmolinsk, and Senmipalatinsk. The cost is estimated at about £15,000,000.

FIRE IN AN ICE RINK.

The upsetting of a lamp set fire to one of the immense barges which are floored across the canals every winter and used skating rinks. Fifteen workmen who were sleeping in the barge were burnt to death after a desperate fight for life; 14 escaped by rushing out almost naked, with the thermometer at nearly zero.

RUSSO-CHINESE RELATIONS.

China will place on obstacles in the way of the immediate appointment of Russian Consuls in Mongolia.

SERVIA.

A KRUPP CONTRACT.

The mountain batteries for the Servian Army, in spite of lower tenders from Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim and Messrs. Erhardt, have been ordered from Messrs. Krupp. During the debate Colonel Gorkovitch let fall a remark indicating that the brother of Herr von Reichenau, the German Minister, was interested in the business. He subsequently resigned, refusing to give the satisfaction, both personally and before the Skuptshina, which was demanded by Herr von Reichenau.

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE MINES BILL.

An amendment by Mr. H. W. Sampson (Labour) providing for an eight-hours day counting from assent to assent, was negatived by 27 votes to two, the Union Assembly.

THE IMPERIAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

Mr. Malan, the Union Minister of Education, has now decided not to attend the Imperial Conference on Education. The delegates from the Union will be Dr. Muir, Superintendant General of Education for the Cape Province, and Dr. Viljoen, Director of Education in the Orange Free State.

SPAIN.

THE MADRID EXHIBITION.

Owing to the numerous delays which have occurred it is now generally admitted that the universal foreign exhibition which it was proposed to hold in Madrid in 1913 cannot take place before 1915 at the earliest. The matter was first mooted in 1906.

TURKEY.

THE YEMEN REVOLT.

After 30 hours' fighting the garrison of Menakha, aided by friendly Arabs, repulsed the attack of 2,000 of the Imam's men. Sixty-one soldiers and friendlies and 130 insurgents were killed in the encounter. The town was relieved on Friday afternoon, by six battalions under Colonel Riyf Bey.

NAVY CONTRACT.

A definite agreement has been finally concluded between the Turkish Ministry of Marine and the Armstrong group for the construction of two first-class battleships, but their actual displacement and armament have not yet been determined upon pending the report of the special commission which has been sent to examine various types of guns in England, France, and Germany.

FRONTIER INCIDENTS.

During the last few days there have been many reports of encounters on the frontier. Fights have taken place between Turkish and Greek frontier guards, between Turkish troops and Bulgarian bands in Macedonia, between troops and Albanian bands near Dibra, and between troops and Montenegrins on the Montenegrin border. The authorities are said to be taking drastic steps to clear the European vilayets of bands, but it is doubtful whether their measures will be successful. In Macedonia bands from themselves automatically whenever the severity of the authorities drives the peasants to the mountains.

AMERICAN RAILWAY SCHEMES.

It is announced by a German newspaper that Dr. Chester's project for the construction of a network of railways in Asiatic Turkey has been accepted by the Council of Ministers. The scheme, as hitherto described, comprises a line from the Bay of Alexandretta to Lake Van a line from Sivas to Suleimanieh connecting the Upper Euphrates with the Tigris Valley.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

TIBET.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Feb. 27, Mr. Mitchell-Thomson asked the Under Secretary of State for India: When further papers on Tibet will be issued to Parliament.

Mr. Montagu: The last paper presented was dated May 17 of last year, and the Secretary of State does not think that the history of Tibet since that date justifies or necessitate the publication of further papers at present.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909.

On Tuesday, Feb. 28, Capt. Murray asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the provision made in Section 5 (2) of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, for the appointment of a Member of Council, other than the Governor-General, to preside in the Legislative Council has been carried into effect and if not, whether it is proposed to do so.

Mr. Murray: As my hon. friend is aware, the provision in question applies only to the discussion of the annual financial statement and the discussion of resolutions on matters of general public interest. Within these limits it has been carried into effect.

OPIUM IN ASSAM.

Sir Herbert Roberts asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state the amount of opium issued in the Assam Valley districts; the amount of duty levied and the Treasury price per seer in the years 1907-8, 1908-9, and 1909-10, respectively.

Mr. Montagu: The figures are: 1907-8—Opium issued, 62, 410 seers; duty realised, 17,78,684 rs.; Treasury price. 37 rs. the seer. 1908-9—Issued, 60, 370 seers; duty, 17,20,551 rs.; price, 37 rs. 1909-10—Issued, 57,829 seers; duty, 17,72,567 rs.; price, 40 rs.

TRIALS OF POLITICAL OFFENDERS.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether any and, if so, what representations have been made to the Government of India in the matter of shortening trials of those accused of political offence in India.

Mr. Montagu: One of the objects of the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, was to provide more expeditious machinery for the trial of political offences in India. The Secretary of State has no reason to suppose that trials under the new procedure are unduly prolonged.

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES TO NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the announcement of the local government of Dacca that it is to subsidise a vernacular weekly newspaper; and whether, in view of the fact that such an intention is spreading among local and presidential governments in India, the Secretary of State intends to take any, and, if so, what steps in this matter.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has no information on the subject but has inquired. He can make no statement until he is in possession of all the facts.

ARREST OF NATIVE STUDENTS.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state the grounds on which 14 students and teachers of the Sonarang national school in Vikrampore were arrested on the 21st of January last.

Mr. Montagu: The charge on which the persons mentioned are being tried is that of assaulting a postal peon, seizing his bag, and taking the contents, which included registered money orders and 55 rs. in cash.

THE SAVARKAR TRIAL.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to a statement made in the Bombay High Court, during the trial of Vinayak Savarkar that Lala Lajpat Rai attended meetings at India House with Savarkar to preach independence by revolutionary methods; whether he is aware of the fact that Lala Lajpat Rai has publicly repudiated and denied this allegation; whether the evidence complained of was given by a police witness; and whether instructions will be given to the authorities to ascertain why this witness made his statement, and to punish him if he is found to have committed perjury.

Mr. Montagu: I am unable to find in the reports of the trial that any such statement was made.

MAHOMEDANS AND HINDOOS IN CASHMERE.

On Wednesday, March 1, Mr. Burgoyne asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state the number of Mahomedan and Hindoo inhabitants of Cashmere, and the number of State officials of these two faiths respectively.

Mr. Montagu: According to the Census of 1901, the number of Mahomedans in Cashmere was 2,154,695, and of Hindoos 689,073. I am unable to state the number of officials in the State professing these two faiths.

ANIMAL FOOD IN CASHMERE.

Mr. Burgoyne asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Maharaja of Cashmere forbids the slaughter of cattle for food and the importation of beef in any form, thereby depriving not only the majority of his own subjects, but also the hundreds of European residents there, their most natural meat diet; and if so, what steps will be taken to induce the Maharaja to repeal this law in the interest of his own subjects and all European residents and visitors.

Mr. Montagu: This is a matter relating entirely to the internal affairs of a feudatory State. The Secretary of State has no official information on the subject, and having regard to the fact that the would not propose to take any action even if the hon. member's allegation were verified inquiry will not be profitable.

INDIAN POLICE PENSION RULES.

Col. Yate asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the petition on the part of the officers of the Indian police to be granted the same pension rules as those granted to the Indian public works, telegraph, and forest services has been received; and, if so, what steps are being taken in the matter.

Mr. Montagu: Yes, sir. The subject is under the consideration of the Government of India.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

On Thursday, March 2, Mr. D. Mason asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs: Whether in the event of British capital becoming interested in the Baghdad Railway, he would take steps to secure that there would be some guarantee or agreement that where Great Britain had a right to protect, these interests would be protected, either by Great Britain or the other Powers concerned.

Sir E. Grey: I cannot say until I have been informed of the precise terms upon which the British participation in the undertaking takes place, or is contemplated. We shall, of course, take what steps are in our power to protect British interests generally.

THE DUTY ON CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Mr. Rice asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What decision the Government of India have arrived at as to imposing an excise duty on cigars and cigarettes manufactured in India corresponding to the duties imposed on those articles when imported into India.

Mr. Montagu: The Government of India have come to the conclusion that having regard to the conditions under which tobacco is cultivated in India, the levy of an Excise duty is not practicable. They have, however, decided to reduce the import duties.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

TRIUMPH OF SIMPLICITY.

I remember writes a correspondent, having a long talk with a couturier who is unacknowledged authority upon matters concerning dress in Paris, and in reminiscent mood he recalled what he considered to be his "chef d'oeuvre." It was the presentation dress of a very wealthy American, a perfectly fitting "fourreau" of the richest velvet brocade, specially woven at Lyons, and absolutely unadorned save by the lady's incomparable jewels. It is a dress such as this that tries the capacity of the maker. To many it will be good news to hear that an enormous number of black models are to be found among the new reception dresses for the young married woman, and that to the said dresses are added vivid colours, to which are given the "roles" of train-lining and envelope flaps a turned-over piece that directs attention to the colour scheme. Picture to yourselves a black brocbe frock, soft of texture yet very rich, with a two-yard length train lined with the most intense green procurable the green our grandmothers called "grass" the flaps of which, at one side and at the hem, are held back by garlands of green, shaded from the sickliest to the most stalwart hue of that impossible shade. There is no economy in a black frock so marked as this, which will be a recommendation in its favour to the woman of means. A chief feature of the new tailored coat and skirt suits is the gorgeously brilliant colour of the coat's lining, and I will add a hint for the benefit of those who value little dress "tips"—namely that the blouse should reflect the bright shade of the lining, instead of subserviently following the lead of the outside shade of the suit.

LITERALLY A WEALTH OF DRESSES.

The hairdressers ought to be a very well-satisfied race at the present time, for "postiches" are bought in abundance, and every woman seems to be piling mountains of bought hair upon her head. As seen at the theatres and the restaurants the favourite dressing is an elaborate creation of large puff-like curls which cover the back of the head entirely. In Paris there are more extraordinary arrangements, among them a one-sided effect that matches the curious obsession for designs of the same kind in dress, designs that do not match and give a patchwork effect to a frock. The one-sided "postiche" has a profusion of curls at the left side falling over the ear and on to the shoulder, and at the other plainly plastered tresses looped round the ear much after the manner practised by the early Victorian women. It is the coiffure of the "debutante" that is of the most admirable simplicity, with the centre parting and the hair drawn neatly downwards, then plaited and the plaits arranged either in a snail-shell manner to cover the ears or at the back of the head in a couple of straight bands. This kind of treatment displays a prettily shaped head to profection, and the English head is, as a rule, of a very graceful contour. These is a great risk of overdoing the fashion for wearing jewelled net draperies, and unless a maid possesses the knack of arranging them very daintily they are a dismal failure. But theatregoers are thankful that they are spared the obtrusive feather adornments which in Paris are attached to the lace caps that are so often seen, and to the majority of other coiffure ornaments.

THE WEARING OF EARRINGS.

People are beginning to wonder weather with the hair drawn over the ears earrings will survive. I think they will, for after consulting a number of dressings pictorially displayed on the heads of the belles of the 'thirties and' forties of last century and still farther back I notice that the lobs of the ear can be sufficiently well exposed to make the wearing of earrings, possible. Women have been engaged mainly of late in discussing the subject of the harem skirt and in defending or condemning. Its some of the most renowned tailors and dressmakers have decided not to perpetuate it but to leave it severely alone; others tell me that among their customers it is "selling like hot cakes," especially for the ball-room. According to a great dancer the short and narrow skirt is a detriment in the ball-room; she complains that she cannot Boston in it to satisfaction. To her the harem skirt appears to be an excellent resource upon the score of novelty and because it gives plenty of room for the long steps that are necessary in some dances.

LAWN TENNIS.

WESTERN INDIA DONBLES.

To-day Saturday 18th March 11 at 5-30 p.m.

FINAL.—Messrs. Brooke and England vs. Messrs. Pearson and Nicholson.

The Lightest Loaves, the Daintiest Cakes, are those the thoughtful House-wife makes with "PAISLEY FLOUR" (Trade Mark) —the *sure* raising powder. Use one part "Paisley Flour" mixed with eight parts ordinary flour before adding the ingredients. "Paisley Flour" is made by Brown and Polson, and sold in tins containing useful recipes for dainty cakes, etc.

MAKE YOUR OWN CIGARETTES WITH A.G. Cigarette Paper. THEY ARE TWICE AS GOOD. LARGEST SALE IN GT. BRITAIN. ASK YOUR TOBACCONIST FOR A.G. TO-DAY.

A LIGHTER VEIN.

NO SMOKING.

A preacher, who was a great smoker, closed an eloquent address on Christian activity thus—

"Brethren, there is no sleeping compartment in the train to glory."

An old lady in the congregation, who knew of the minister's weakness for his pipe, responded—"No" brother, nor a smoking compartment, neither."

WHAT PRICE THE CORK?

A good story is told of a gold digger who had ridden into a Western Australian town to consult a doctor. Having done so, he went to have the prescription made up.

"How much is this lot?" he asked the chemist.

"Well, let me see," was the reply. "There's seven and six for the medicine, and a shilling for the bottle." He hesitated, uncertain whether he had charged for everything.

"Oh, hurry up, boss," said the miner. "Put a price on the cork, and let us know the worst."

A SAVING GRACE.

Emerson says there is always time for courtesy. Pat, in the following anecdote, might respond that there was never time for anything else.

In the Irish Rebellion a bombshell whizzed toward an Irishman's head, Pat dodged it with a low bow, and it went by, taking off the head of a man behind him.

"Faith," exclaimed Pat, "ye nivir knew a man to lose anything by bein' perlite!"

SOMETHING HE DIDN'T KNOW.

He was a young man who fancied himself, and he was appointed manager of a mineral water works. But the customers began to complain of the quality, so the chairman of directors interviewed him. The Y. M. reckoned he knew what he was doing, and that his knowledge of chemicals was complete. Then followed this conversation, started by the old man:—

"You see that rust there?"

"Yes"

"What is its chemical name?"

"Oxide of iron."

"That is so. What is the chemical name for leather?"

"There isn't one that I know of."

"Oh, Yes, there is.'

"Well, what is it?"

Ox-ide of beef." And the young man went out and wept bitterly.

IT WAS A BARGAIN.

A majority of women may think (says an English paper) that they are clever at driving bargains, but the claim is made that there lives a woman without parallel for commercial wit. Some time ago she entered a large haberdasher's shop in the city to buy a yard of silk, which the shopman told her would cost 1-6. Her purchase left a remnant of one yard and a half. The shopman suggested that she should buy the remnant.

"What will you take for it?" asked the woman.

"A shilling, madam," replied the man politely.

"Well, I'll take it, but you can keep the yard you've just torn off."

The shopman was staggered for a moment, but, appreciating the humor of the proposal, smilingly made the exchange. Not the least merit of this story is that it is true.

AT HIS WORD.

A Scotchman, having been convicted of drunkenness, and, having no money to pay the fine, was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment. The warder (on the first morning of his confinement) handed him a bucket of water, saying—"That's to wash your cell with."

What was the warder's astonishment, on returning to Sandy's cell a short time afterwards, to find him divested of his clothing, and evidently enjoying a cold bath.

"Good gracious!" exclaimed the warder, "what are you doing?"

"Just what you told me to do," innocently replied Sandy. "Didn't ye say it was to wash mesel' with?"

TESTING HIS EYESIGHT.

An engine-driver on one of the chief lines growing old, and a report was made that his sight was failing. This the old driver stoutly denied, maintained that his eyes were not only still phenomenally so. However, he had to go to the doctor, who lived in a house facing common. The doctor always asked the men who came to have their sight tested, "Look out across the moor, and, tell me what you can see." this fact became known to the employees of the railway.

In due course, the old engine-driver appeared at the window, and the doctor said, as usual, "Now can you see?"

"I see a young man stooping down and mending a bicycle," promptly replied the old man.

"Do you?" replied the doctor, "I can see nothing at all."

"Gammon," said the driver, "Can't you see?"

Why, he's oiling it!"

On this the doctor took up a pair of field glasses and, looking out, beheld the young man stooping down oiling his bicycle.

"Magnificent sight," he reported to the directors. And the veteran engine-driver still draws his full shilling a week. He had arranged with his own mind that he should take his bicycle half a mile across the common and stoop down and oil it, but the doctor didn't know that.

A HARD CASE.

Mark Twain used to tell a rather good tale of a friend of his who was constantly receiving notes from a man requesting financial assistance. One day Mark Twain's friend was surprised to receive from the chronically impecunious correspondent a letter which contained the following:—"I have decided this time to reverse the usual order of things. I enclose bank-note, which I wish you to keep for me against a rainy day." But the recipient of the epistle could find no enclosure, and, turning to the letter again, he perceived on the second page of this scrawl, before overlooked:—"P.S.—"I have just looked out of the window, and find it pouring fast."

BREAKFAST DIET.

"What have we got for breakfast, dear?" asked Mr. Justmarried.

His wife looked at him with troubled eyes.

"It was to have been bacon," she said, "but poor cook's burnt it!"

"Poor cook? should think so, indeed!" exclaimed Mr. Justmarried. "Confound her! Have you given her notice?"

"Oh, no! We mustn't be to cross with her, darling said his wife." "She's so young and inexperienced Will not you be satisfied with a kiss for breakfast?" she coaxed archly.

"All right, dear," replied Mr. Justmarried, suddenly pacified. "Call her in!"

ASSUREDLY.

One of a lot of men ridiculing a large and fat companion, remarked that "if all flesh was grass, he must be a load of hay."

"I expect I am," said the man, "from the way the asses are nibbling at me."

SMART BOY.

He was a most intelligent youth, and while going through the basement at the works he noticed that something was wrong with the machinery. He at once gave the alarm, and prevented what might have been a serious accident.

The circumstance was reported to the head of the firm, before whom the lad was summoned.

"You have done me a very great service, my lad," said the genial chief, "and in future your wages will be increased by two shillings weekly."

"Thank you, sir," said the bright little fellow. "I will do my best to be a good servant to you."

The chief recognised that at last here was a boy who studied his master's interest.

"That's the right spirit my lad," he remarked encouragingly. "In all the years that I have been in business no one has ever thanked me in that way. I will make the increase three shillings. Now what do you say to that?"

"Well, sir," replied the lad smilingly. "would you mind if I said it again?"

THE TRANSVAAL INDIAN FUND.

The Hon. Secretary announces the following contributions:—Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 1,36,198-9-6, Mr. Hirachand Nemchand being the amount collected from the Pearl Weighing Establishment (Motina Dharamna Kata) through Mr. Revashanker Jagjivan Rs. 500; Mr. Zaveri Revashanker Jagjivan Rs. 201; Mr. Kothari Doyalal Makanjee through Mr. Revashanker Jagjivan Rs. 101; Mr. Jivan Chunilal Tribhovandas through Mr. Revashanker Jagj

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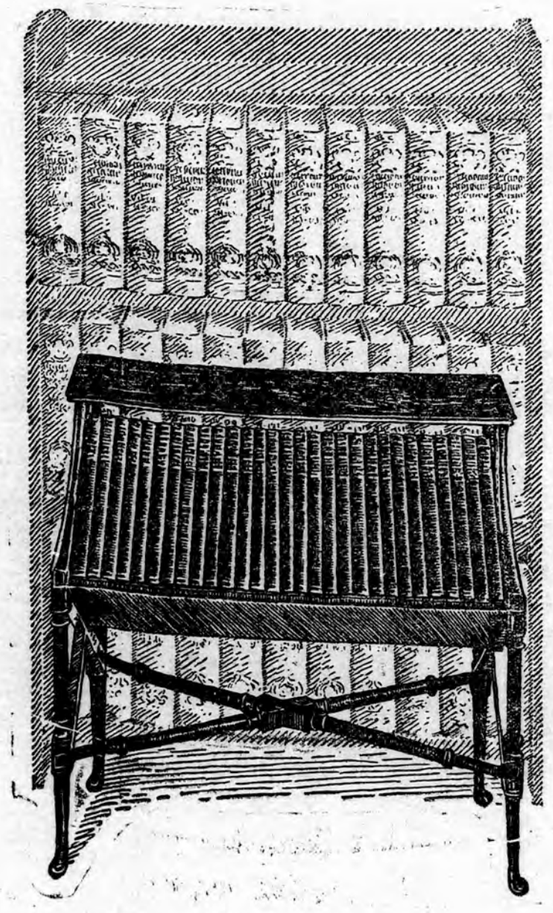
Much more might be said about the 11th edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica—about its 7,000 illustrations, its 450 full-page plates, its 417 maps, its numerous bibliographies guiding the reader to all books worth study on any subject, its dictionary headings, explaining all difficult or interesting words, its index of 500,000 references—if space allowed. But the Publishers can only add here that the new work is being sold, for the moment, at a price so low as to make it, in their opinion, the cheapest new book ever published. This low price may be paid by monthly instalments of Rs. 15 each, or by larger instalments spread over 4, 8 or 12 months, at a very slight advance on cash prices. In any case, no payment in advance is required from those who now announce their intention of buying a set, the first payment being due only after the delivery of the books, which it is hoped may be made in India by the end of April. A form for the use of applicants, showing in detail the special terms offered to them, will be sent with prospectus and specimen pages of the new (11th) edition, gratis and post-free, upon receipt of the coupon at the bottom of the right-hand column.



The 29 volumes

of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica, 11th Edition,

(shewn in the front of this photograph)

Contain over **2** *million words more*

than did the 35 volumes of the (10th) edition

(shewn in the background)

yet, printed upon India paper, *occupy one-third of the space.*

A feature of the new (11th) edition is the issue of an impression printed on India paper. The economy of space thus effected is shewn in the photograph reproduced above. To those who are acquainted with the previous (10th) edition, it will seem scarcely credible that the 29 slender volumes here shown in the foreground are indeed the equivalent of the 35 old volumes which stand behind them. As a matter of fact they contain over two million words more, and the reduction in bulk has been achieved without any diminution in the size of the type. The old volumes (which contained, on an average, 850 pages each), measured 2 1-2 inches in thickness and weighed close upon 7 lbs. The new volumes contain 960 pages each, but in the India paper impression are slightly less than 1 inch in thickness and weigh but 3 lbs. The old volumes made a row over 7 feet wide, and weighed three maunds. The new volumes occupy a width of 28 inches and weigh one maund.

The Syndics of the Cambridge University Press attach great value to this reduction in bulk, for it removes the one serious objection to which the Encyclopaedia Britannica formerly laid itself open. It occupied too much room, while the bulk and weight of its volumes rendered reference laborious and reading uncomfortable. It is easier to take an India paper volume of the new edition from its shelf with thumb and forefinger than it was to lift one of the old volumes in two hands; while for comfort in reading, the new India paper volume may be doubled back, cover to cover, and held in one hand, while the reader sits back at his ease.

The specimen pages for which the reader is invited to ask (see inquiry form at the bottom right-hand corner of this page) are printed upon India paper, in order that he may see for himself that its employment means no sacrifice of legibility. Indeed, it is believed that the reader will find these India paper pages actually pleasanter to read than those of any ordinary book in his library.

The "Advance" Offer.

When the editorial work on the new (11th) edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica was practically completed, the Cambridge University Press invited applications in Great Britain and the United States in advance of publication, on a basis of preferential treatment in the matter of prices to those who, by promptly announcing their intention to buy the new edition—though without making any payment in advance—should assist the publishers to further the economical production of the complete work. The final price of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica, after publication, will be the same as that at which the 9th edition was published, viz., Rs. 22-8 (30s.) a volume. The Syndics of the Cambridge University Press, however, now invite applications, in advance of complete publication, at little more than half this price—Rs. 11-14 (15s. 10d.) a volume.

Why this Offer is Made.

The Publishers are willing to give this large advantage—over 47 per cent—to such as apply immediately for the new (11th) edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, for the sake of obtaining, from the advance applications received, early data upon which to direct the subsequent manufacture and sale of the work. A book, like any other industrial product, must be manufactured in large quantities at one time in order that it may be sold at a low price. In the case of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica, though it was perfectly safe to anticipate a very large demand throughout the English-speaking world, the question was complicated by the unprecedented decision to issue a work of this magnitude on thin India paper, as well as on ordinary book paper. It was impossible for any one to say in what proportions the India paper and the ordinary paper would find favour with the reading public. In the opinion of the Syndics, the superiority of the former is overwhelming (see central column), yet the employment of India paper for a great encyclopaedia is an innovation of the most revolutionary kind, and radical changes cannot be counted upon to recommend themselves as widely as their merits would seem to indicate. Thus it was impossible to give a really large preliminary order for the manufacture of the new edition, since every thousand sets printed in either style which failed to commend itself to the immediate purchaser would represent a serious lock-up of capital. Yet, to manufacture with such economy as will justify the sale of the book at a low price, the provisional orders already given to the printers must at the earliest moment be largely increased upon an assured basis. Such a basis would, it was thought, be provided by the advance applications in response to the preliminary offer, and a substantial advantage is due to those who further the economical production of the book by giving early notice of their intention to purchase.

The Success of the Offer.

The success of this offer has amply justified the reasoning which led to its being put forward. The provisional order first given to the printers was for only 12,000 sets on India paper and 5,000 sets on ordinary. In little more than two months after the offer of the Cambridge University Press had been announced in Great Britain and the United States the preference of the public for the thin India paper volumes had been thoroughly asserted. By the 23rd of January the total number of advance applications received in response to this offer amounted to 12,105—or more than the whole number of India paper sets originally ordered—and 90 per cent. of the purchasers elected to take the impression on India paper. The offer has thus served its purpose, and will be very shortly withdrawn, after the publication is completed by the issue of the index volume. In the meantime it is felt to be only fair that the Indian public should have an opportunity of participating in its advantages.

The Need for Promptitude.

Not only will this offer be shortly withdrawn, but there is an additional reason for promptitude in those who propose to take advantage of it. The manufacture of India paper is a lengthy process, and when the stock now in hand is exhausted, it will be some months before an additional supply can be obtained. As all orders will be executed in strict rotation, according to the date of post-mark, it is certain that any delay in sending in applications—with which no money need be enclosed—will entail much more than corresponding delay in the delivery of the books. An application sent at any time before the withdrawal of this offer is announced will be executed at the minimum price, but in order to ensure the earliest possible delivery of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica it should be sent to-day. Those who have not already obtained an order-form will receive one by return of post with prospectus and specimen pages, by sending the annexed coupon.

— — — — — — — — Cut Here — — — — — — — —

TO THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS
6, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, (P. O. Box 352).

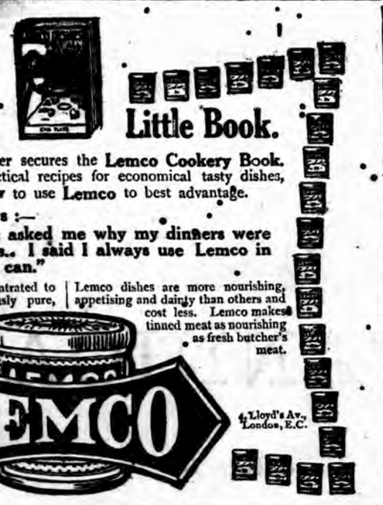
Please send me, gratis and post-free, prospectus and specimen pages of the new (11th) edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, with particulars of the minimum prices in advance of publication.

Name .....

Address .....

B G I .....

Rank or Occupation.....



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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, March 16.] [BOMBAY, March 17.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	81		1-8
do. Rentes	97 1-2	un	chgd
1-2 do. Sterling Loan	93		3-4
1-2 do. Gov. Securities	84 3-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	24 1-4		1-8
do. 2 months' hence	24 3-8		1-8
Bar Silver in New York	52 1-2		3-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25 28 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin	20 44 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York	4 83 1-2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th	inst.	
3 months' sight	2 2-8		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	2 1-4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 1-2		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans	2 7-8		1-8

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver.—Very quiet.

Amount paid into the Bank of England, about £150,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Calcutta ... Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

The Bombay Mails of the 4th instant, arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	£47,200,000	Inc. £1,600,000
Public Deposits	£3,403,000	Inc. £1,910,000
Other Deposits	£41,190,000	Inc. £3,400,000
Government Securities	£16,699,000	Unchanged.
Other Securities	£35,810,000	Inc. £3 70 1,000
Notes and Gold	£21 590,000	Inc. £1,7.0,000

The Bank's Reserve is 53 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Good business done.	Steady.
Futures	...	Quiet.
East Indian	...	Quiet.
Manchester	Firm but not active.	
Total Sales	...	10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export		2,500
Imports	...	15,000
Mid-Americans	...	7 3+0 7
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...	9 3-4+1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
7·0	7·50	7·50	7·43
+01	+01	+01	unchgd

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·40	7·18	6·84	6·72	6·67
unchgd	+01	unchgd	unchgd	+01

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	15,000
Receipts at " that year	...	13,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	Nil
Exports to Continent	...	24,000
Spot Cotton—	...	14·65 + 10
Futures—Month ofe May 14·33 + 11		Advanced on Commission House buying and on limited offerings.
Futures—Month of July 14·37 + 09		

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	...	14 9-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of Mar	...	14-53 + 03
Do. " May	...	14-51 + 07
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton	...	Firm.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi ...34 1-2 unchgd

Do. Months—Feb.-March.

Do. Name of Ports—London.—Nominal.

Red Karachi ...31 1-2 unchgd

Do. Months—Feb.-March.

Do. Name of Ports—London.—Nominal.

Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 32 3-4 + 1-4—sellers.

Do. Months—March-April—Steady.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...33 1-2 unchgd

Do. Months—March-April.—Value.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...45 1-2—1-4

Do. Months—April-May.

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...43 1-4—1-4

Do. Months—May-June.

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.

Brown Cawnpore ...42 1-2 + 1-2

Do. Months—June-July.—Sellers.

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.

Tone of Rapeseed—Easier.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs, ex-ship ...72+1-3

Do. Months—April-May.—Done.

Do. Name of Ports—H. A. & D.

Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) ...68 3 4 + 1-4

Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.

Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg.—Nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 12 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...6 6 1-2—Value.—Quiet.

METALS—

Copper Brazers ...£66 3-4

Yellow Metal ... d 6

Standard Copper G M B ... £55 3-16

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) .. 13 4 1-2—Sellers.

Do. Months of Shipment ...May-Aug.

Tone—Fair demand at firmer rates.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...13—Nominal.

Do Months of Shipments ...March-April.

Tone—Nothing doing.

German Beet-root 88 o/o ...10 4 1-2—Sellers.

Months of Shipments ...April.

Tone—Firm with a fair business.

B A & S Similar Crystals C & F India ...14 3 3-4—Sellers.

Months of Shipments ...March-Aug.

Tone—Steady.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...11 10 1-2—Value.

Months of Shipments ...March.

Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16 18 C and F Calcutta ...July-Dec. 10-6—Value.

Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ...July-Dec 10 7 1-2—Value.

Fine White Java C&F Calcutta July-Dec. 11 10 1-2—Value.

Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ...July-Dec. 12

General Tone—Very little doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING] [17TH March, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
3 Cases Bulns	1,92,000	London	Mercantile Bank
169 Bars Silver.	3,00,000	do	do
2 Bundles Rs.	5,700	Muscat	do
11 Boxes Bulns	8,06,400	London	Chartered Bank
166 Bars Silver	2,98,500	do	do
2 Boxes Bulns	61,440	do	National Bank
Sovereigns ..	37,500	do	do
29 Boxes Bulns	20,39,040	do	do
2 do do ..	1,53,600	do	Yokohama Bank
3 do do ..	96,000	do	Hongkong Bank
Sovereigns	15,000	do	do
345 Bars Silver	6,75,000	do	do
1 Parcel do...	42	do	do
11 Boxes Bulns	76,800	do	International Bank
Sovereigns ...	7,50,000	do	do
3 Bundles Sovs	900	Busreh	Sundry Importers
Rupees ...	5,300	do	do
21 Pkgs Sovs ...	71,995	Jeddah	do
Gold Coins ...	27,335	do	do
Rupees ...	15,067	do	do
4 Bundles Rs...	7,000	Abaes	do
1 Case Sovs ...	12,345	Jeddah	The B &H S N Co of India Ld
1 do do ...	22,500	do	The B & P S N Co
2 Bundles Rs...	3,000	Gwadhur	M Mackenzie & Co
2 do do ...	2,500	Muscat	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 15th March, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	9	11,201
B B and C I Railway ...	6	7,097

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened quiet but steady with rates unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d. T.T. 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been little enquiry for remittances and 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T. is still obtainable. Private bills continue scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32 to 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-16d. April
Do. France	...171
Do. Marks.	...138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...131 1-4
Shanghai "	...176 1-4
Japan "	...149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 96 1-4 for Cash and the settlement and fluctuations during the day have been slight. Only a small business is reported and at the close there are sellers as under.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...	Rs. 96 5 0
Settlement ...	...	" 96 5 0

BULLION :—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-8 lower for ready and for delivery in two months at 24 1-4 and 24 3-8 respectively. In New York the rate was 3-8 down at 52 1-2. The local market opened steady at 61 5-16. ex-duty and is unchanged at the close. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs.	24 0 0
Australian " ...	...	"	24 0 0
Sovereigns " ...	...	"	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	...	"	61 5 0
" 1st settlement	...	"	61 5 0
" 2nd settlement	...	"	61 11 0

COUNCIL BILLS :—

At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 80 lakhs, 22 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 58 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-16d. tenderers receiving 7 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 1 crore 10 thousand. For next week the amount to be offered is again fixed at 80 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 24th February, and arrived to-day with the mail of the 3rd March, brings £310,000 silver, £240,000 bar gold and £50,000 in sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs. 11,10,000
Bombay ...	...	... " 11,10 000
Madras ...	...	... " 2, 0,000
Total...		... " 24,90,000

The steamer which left London on the 3rd March and comes with the mail of the 10th March brings £180,000 silver, £260,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs. 9,50,000
Bombay ...	...	... " 8,40 000
Madras ...	...	... " 40 000
Total...		... " 18,50,000

The steamer which left London on the 10th March and comes with the mail of the 17th March brings £210,000 bar gold and £150,000 silver for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs. 10,20,000
Bombay ...	...	... " 7,20,000
Madras ...	...	... " 4,20,000
Total...		... " 21,60,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	14,76,000
Other Deposits	1,06,000	.....
Sundries	48,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	1,72,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	.....	2,88,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	3,23,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	13,27,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	2,28,000	.....
Bullion	2,06,000	.....
Balances with other Banks.	.....	14,000
Sundries	36,000	.....
Cash	.....	16,60,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1910-11.	Bales. 1909-10	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week.	[74,69]	114,786	—40,093
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 16th March.	1,429,977	2,179,87	—749,[97
Shipments for the week Europe ...	25,626	53,19.	—27,571
Caina ...			
Japan ...	39,602	25,391	+ 14,211
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	65,228	78,583	— 13,360
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 16th Mar Europe ...	474,109	623,226	—149,117
China ...	6,359	61,456	— 55,097
Japan ...	305,120	462,284	—157,134
Coast Ports ...	24,220	21,078	+ 2,544
Total...	809,233	1,168,612	—359,804
Afloat in Harbour— Europe ...	14,158	7,507	+ 6,643
China ...			
Japan ...	nil	33,723	—31,720
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 11th Feb. 1911—5,190 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. to 24th Dec. 1910—1,998 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

....	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1910.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	13,532	320,535	387,797
Central India... ...	8,016	99,486	139,313
Barsee and Nagar ...	4,795	79,283	215,655
Berar	8,314	246,988	448,917
Central Provinces ...	4,430	101,676	259,096
Total Comras ...	39,083	847,888	1,450,775
Dholleras	6,677	85,232	102,624
Broach	18,032	56,950	98,892
Compta and Dharwar.	1,929	30,103	28,661
Westerns	81	4,859	7,516
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	2,066	283,623	387,367
Bengals (Rajputana)...	5,114	71,038	64,250
Sind	1,593	46,722	38,229
Persian	113	739	2,549
American	...	1,080	518
Egyptian	...	1,446	397
Other sorts	...	246	96
Total ...	74,693	1,429,977	2,179,874

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1910.	250,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1910 to 11th March, 1911	1,429,977
	1,679,977
Shipments from 1st October, 1910 to 2nd March, 1911	809,838
	870,039
Afloat	14,153
	855,886
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail...	349,183
Stock of Cotton in Bombay hands on 3rd March, 1910 ...	506,703

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

We have again little of importance to report in the progress of the Home markets. Receipts at the U. S. Ports are slightly smaller than at the same time last season, but it will require a further considerable falling off to have an appreciable effect on the market. While Messrs. Neill Brothers stick to their estimate of a crop of 11 3-4 million bales, estimates of the coming Ginners' report are still 11,900,000 bales. Should these prove to be correct, a crop of 12 1-4 million bales may be looked for. In the meanwhile the statistical position is gaining further strength, and though we do not yet anticipate any material advance, we see no reason to expect much decline in the near future even with prospects of a crop of 12 1-4 million bales. On the week New York shows an advance of 19 to 21 points, and Liverpool 10 to 12 points in old crop and 6 to 8 points in New Crop months.

During the early part of the past week good Broach dropped to Rs. 342 1-2, but rain having fallen in the Broach and Kathiawar districts, prices jumped to Rs. 350 and with moderate fluctuations the market has kept at about this level. On the whole the week has been a quiet one for contracts. Settlements of Broach are proceeding, and early in the week there was some enquiry for fine Broach April delivery, but with the advance in prices the demand has fallen off. So far a few tenders of good Broach have been made. Outstandings of descriptions other than Broach, for March delivery, are small.

There has been a moderate enquiry for ready cotton chiefly by Japan shippers. Mills have brought quietly for their immediate requirements. There has been some pressure to sell and prices are easier. Better grades have been in demand, but there has also been an enquiry for lower qualities.

Receipts into Bombay continue to show a falling off as compared with last year, and are to date 750,000 bales less.

LATER.

During the morning reports of further rain in Broach were received, and good Broach advanced to Rs. 356. Fluctuations have since occurred and at the close the rate is Rs. 353 1-2, the market being irregular.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M G Broach	...362	April
Fine M G Broach	...365	March
Good M G Broach	...353 1-2	"
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	...353	"
Fine M G Nagpur Kampti	...350	"
Fine M G Damangaum Pulgaon	...345	"
Fine M G Khangaum Akola	...339	"
Fine M G Amraoti	...339	"
Fine M G Muttia	...333-4	"
F G M G Khandeish	...308	"
Fine M G Khandeish	...335	"
Fine M G Bengals	...312	"
F G H G Bengals	...291-2	"
Good Westerns H G	...348	Apl.-May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...360	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	...Quiet but steady
Estimated Sales	...	... 8,000 bales
Total Imports	...	... 9,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July
7·52	7·52	7·52	7·48
+ 2	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·44	7·23	6·89	6·75	6·70
+ 4	+2	+5	+3	+3

FREIGHTS.

Owing to the Holi holidays business during the week has been quiet not to say dull, only sales and rates for ready steamers being reported as follows :—

Antwerp.—16s.
Donkirk.—16s.
Hull.—14s.
Genoa.—15s. and 16s.
Liverpool.—14s. 6d.

The Anchor Line quotes :—18s. cotton March ; 15s. April and 14s. 6d. May-June.

The Bibrman Line rates are:—14s. 6d. May-June.

The Hansa Line quotes :—16s. seeds, 17s. cotton March ; 14s. 6d. to 15s. seeds, 15s. 6d. cotton April; and 14s. 6d. May-June.

The P. and O. rates to London are 15s. 6d. April; 15s. May-June.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS quote :—17s. seeds and 18s. cotton 1st April sailing ; 16s. seeds 17s. cotton April-May and 15-6 seeds 16-6 cotton June.

Speculators are quoting 15s. 6d. April ; 15s. May and 14s. 6d. June.

The following steamers are reported as fixed during the week :—

S.S. "Fernay Lodge" at 18s. 9d. dead weight basis, Bombay to Antwerp March loading.

S.S. "Dunster" at 18s. 6d. one 19s. two P.P. March-April loading.

A large line of 3,000 tons to Marseilles, at 14s. 6d April, has been done to-day.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is still feeling the influence of heavy receipts into Bombay which are more than double those of last year, viz ; nearly 900,000 cwts : against 400,000 cwts. In spite of firmer markets at home, prices here are about 2 annas lower than last week. This state of things is likely to continue until receipts fall off. No doubt in the end we shall see higher prices ruling owing to the small Argentina crop.

We quote :—

Bold Ready .....Rs. 12 4 0 B. T.
April-May.....Rs. 12 12 6 R. T.

RAPESEED :—

A fair amount of business has been put through owing to an improved demand from the home markets, and prices have advanced about 2 annas per cwt:. Weather reports from up-country are less favourable for the crop.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi or Cawnpore Rs. 7 6 6 R. T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat...Rs. 7 15 0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

The market has ruled steady with a fair enquiry. There is little or no change in prices.

We quote :—

Bold white 85 per cent..... Rs. 52 8 0
Mimbsra ..... Rs. 53 8 0
Yellow Hinganghat..... Rs. 56 8 0
Red Jubbulpore..... Rs. 49 8 0
Black Kutni ..... Rs. 45 8 0

POPPYSEED :—

The market has been firm during the week with few sellers.

We quote :—

Ready .....Rs. 10 12 0 B.T.
April-May.....Rs. 11 4 0 R.T.

CASTORSEED :—

The market has ruled steady.

We quote :—

Forward .....Rs. 9 4 0 R.T.

COTTONSEED :—

The market is quiet but steady with a moderate business.

We quote :—

Ready .....Rs. 24 8 0 to Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

The market is quiet and prices are easier.

We quote :—

Bold grain.....Rs. 44 4 0
Smal .....Rs. 43 4 0

WHEAT :—

A good business is going on in white Possi with the up-country markets. The market is firm.

We quote :—

White Delhi April-May...Rs. 4 15 6 R. T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	74,693 bales
Wheat	...	57,887 cwts.
Linseed	...	270,890 "
Rapeseed	...	34,804 "
Gingellyseed	...	21,754 "
Poppyseed	...	496 "
Groundnuts	...	22,098 "
Castorseed	...	68,510 "
Rice	...	168,996 "
Myrabollams	...	33,847 "
Cottonseed	...	76,755 "
Mowrasseed	...	16 "
Gram	...	11,089 "
Joowar	...	3,920 "
Maize	...	5,630 "

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS :—There is no change to report in the bazaar. The Holi holidays are now over and a demand from up-country is expected spring up shortly.

GREY GOODS :—The market is quiet. The Holi holidays being now over some improvement in the demand is expected before long.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market is still dull owing to the continuance of plague in Upper India.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The market is steady and the demand is improving. The Home markets are strong and prices firm.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market is dull and there is nothing doing.

DHOOTIES :—Prices at Home are very firm. Here the market is steady with some improvement in the demand.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL :—The Home market has undergone little or no change and prices are maintained. Rates here are too low and as long as supplies are heavy no improvement is likely to take place.

PETROLEUM.

			per case
Snowflake Brand	150°	American	Rs. 6 0 2
White Rose Brand	150°	American	" 5 12 2
Chester Brand	75°	Abel A'can	" 4 12 2
Devoe's Brilliant	76°	Abel, A'can	" 4 8 2
Monkey	...125°	American	" 4 8 2
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins	...125°		per 2 tins " 4 3 0 per 8 Impl. gallons
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins	125°		Rs. 3 9 0
Unsettled,			

The following are the quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—

Ex Godown Price. Delivery Charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per two tins ...	4	0	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons ...	3	5	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	2	14	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

SHARES.

The market is quiet and almost unchanged. Mill Shares have been dull during the week with only small transactions passing. The Alliance Bank of Simla shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 265 ; Bank of Bombay shares are unchanged at Rs. 1,587 1-2 to Rs. 1,585 ; Bank of India's have improved to Rs. 64 ; Bank of Burma's to Rs. 136 ; Eastern Bank shares are steady at Rs. 70 1-2 ; Indian Specie Bank shares have advanced to Rs. 52 ; and Bombay Merchants Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 9 1-4. In Miscellaneous Companies, All India United I Company shares have been put through at Rs. 11 1-2 ; Bombay Burma Trading Corporation are steady at and about Rs. 532 1-2. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company Ltd. ordinary shares have gradually improved to Rs. 125 ; and preference shares to Rs. 170 ; Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 277 1-2 and preference shares are steady at Rs. 282 1-2 ; Bamankua's are quiet at Rs. 8 ; Central India Mining Company shares have changed hands at Rs. 27 3-4 ; and Shivrajpur's at Rs. 16 ; Port Canning and Land Impt. Co. shares have ruled at and about Rs. 825 ; Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares have advanced to Rs. 44 1-2 deffered shares to Rs. 80 ; and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 130 to 131. Transactions in Thacker's are reported at Rs. 248; Bombay Telephone Company shares have jumped to Rs. 45 C. D. at which rate a good number of shares have changed hands. Treacher's are steady at Rs. 500; Press shares are steady ; Mofussils have improved to Rs. 825; New Berar's are steady at Rs. 532 1-2 and Indian cotton at Rs. 132 1-2. In Mill Companies Central India Spinning and Manufacturing Company shares have declined to Rs. 1,655; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1,110; Crescent's are quiet at Rs 65; David's are quiet at Rs. 370; Finlay Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 232 1-2 Kohinoor's are quiet at Rs. 630; Leopold's have improved to Rs. 32 and Manockjee Petit's have declined to Rs. 2,625 and Morarjee Goculdas at Rs. 2,850. A good lot of New Great Eastern Mill shares was placed at Rs. 162 1-2 ; New City of Bombay Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 770 ; Sassoon Mill shares are steady at Rs. 775; Standard's have declined to Rs. 912 1-2 ; Swadeshi's are quiet at Rs. 1,045 ; Vishnu Cotton Mill ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 530 and preference shares at Rs. 615. In Railway Companies Tapty-Valley Railway shares have improved to Rs. 492 1-2 O. D. ; Amritsar-Patty old shares have changed hands at Rs. 120 ; Ahmedabad-Dholkas are steady at Rs. 121 X D and Ahmedabad-Prantej at Rs. 595 X. D. The rest are unchanged at previous quotation.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA.

The Manager of the Bombay office has received a telegram from London stating that the Board of Directors have recommended a final Dividend of 4 per cent free of Income Tax on the "A" and "B" Shares of the Bank for the year ending 31st December 1910 making 7 per cent for the year, that £45,000 be placed to Reserve, £3,000 to Officers Pension Fund and £26,500 carried forward.

A Bonus of 10 per cent has also been granted to the Staff.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 11th February.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 11th Feb. 1911				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. Ry. System...	2792·17	1511577	8336312	84788
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·66	28775	151497	180279
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	3354	8665	1201
Total...	2958·12	1543706	8496474	10040189
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 11th Feb. 1910				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. Ry. System...	2784·67	1718198	8595575	10313773
A. D. C. Ry. ...	125·66	30540	141802	172342
B. K. Ry.....	40·29	1465	6437	7902
Total..	2950·62	1750203	8743814	10494017
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R. Incg. I. M. R. System	+7·50	—206621	—259363	—465884
A. D. C. R.	.....	— 1765	+ 9695	+ 7930
Baran Kotah R.	.....	+ 1889	+ 22	+ 4117

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th Feb. on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,82,000	Rs. 3,60,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 5 46,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	361	714	8	1,083
For previous 7 weeks of half year	11,52,000	23,23,000	28,000	35,08,000
Total for 8 weeks	13,34,000	26,88,000	32,000	40,54,000
COMPARISON, Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,86,125	3,38,775	15,848	5,40,748
Per mile of Ry...	369	672	31	1,072
Total to corresponding date...	12,84,360	25,20,244	69,432	38,74,036

Increase for the week .....Rs. 5,253
Do. to date..... " 1,79,934

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th Feb. on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 6,000	Rs. 43,000	Rs.	Rs. 49,000
Or per mile of Railway	42	305	.....	347
For previous 7 weeks of half year.....	42,000	2,31,000	.....	2,76,000
Total for 8 weeks	48,000	2,77,000	.....	3,25,000
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,100	45,541	.....	52,941
Per mile of Ry..	52	323	.....	375
Total to corresponding date	58,371	3,97,673	374	4,56,418

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 3,941
Do. to date ..... " 1,31,418

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th Feb. on 1,773·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 2,16,000	Rs. 3,30,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 5,53,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	122	186	4	312
For previous 7 weeks of half year	12,45,000	21,63,000	49,000	34,57,000
Total for 8 weeks	14,61,000	24,93,000	56,000	40,10,000
COMPARISON, Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,01,536	3,39,011	6,844	5,47,391
Per mile of Ry.	114	191	4	309
Total to corresponding date...	13,50,472	27,68,731	53,282	41,72,485

Increase for the week .....Rs. 5,609
Decrease to date .....Rs. 1,62,485

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 13th March.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount of revised estimate in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1910-11.....	£26,645,000
Remitted from 1st April 1910 to 11th March 1911, by Council Bills *	£24,816,578
Balance to be remitted from 12th March 1911 to 31st March 1911 ...	£1,828,423

* Of this sum £ 2,545,000 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100	14 p.c.	265
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 p.c.	1585
Bank of India	100	50	6 "	64
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 "	1600
Bank of Madras.....	500	500	12 "	1370
Bank of Burmah	100	100	7 "	136
Bank of Baroda	100	50	6 "	60
Eastern Bank	£ 10	£ 4	...	70½
National Bank of India..	25	12½	12 p.c.	...
Punjab National Bank...	100	100	9	150
People's Bank of India...	50	30	3	32
Specie Bank	100	50	7	52
The Bombay Mercantile Bank Ld.....	100	10	6½	9½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Credit Bank of India Ld..	50	10	Nil	9½
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	13 p.c.	60
Mercantile Bank	£25	£124	6 "	£17
Do.	25	12½	6 "	£16-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld.	$ 125	$ 125	£2	£91

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Al'ck Ashdown & Co.....	100	100	6 p.c.	240
All India Ut. Co. Ld.....	100	20	5

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

THE KING AND THE MONARCHY.

It is pleasant to turn from the clamours and conflicts of the political world and read the replies delivered by the King the other day to the addresses from Convocation. That his Majesty would lay stress upon the national importance of the work of the Churches in making our country a home for all his people was only what was to be expected, and the vigour and eloquence of the declaration were worthy of the orator. But the passage in the two speeches which has most moved the national imagination is that in which his Majesty referred to his forthcoming visits to Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and India and described the effect which he trusts they will have. "I hope these visits . . . may serve as a testimony of my affectionate regard for all my peoples near and far, and my associate them with the venerable and living glories of the British Monarchy, under whose shelter freedom has dwelt so long with law and peace." That is a stately and thrilling sentence, such as a Gladstone would have delighted in; and, happily, its political accuracy is as perfect as its rhetorical form. Amid all the changes and chances of party conflict, the one stable and serene element in the Empire is the Throne. That fact is universally recognised, and his Majesty's dignified assertion of its ascendency commands the grateful acquiescence of his people.

THE MONIS MINISTRY.

The "Ministere Monis" has taken shape very slowly, and the number of ambitious gentlemen who have declined portfolios, or who having accepted, have since resigned them, does not bode well for its career. The inclusion of M. Cruppi, as the Foreign Secretary, in a Cabinet which has for its Minister of Marine so celebrated a Foreign Secretary as M. Delcasse, has a certain piquancy. M. Cruppi is fifty-six has written many works on the reform of criminal legislation, is a fairly well-known contributor to the "Deux Mondes," but his qualification as Secretary have yet to be revealed. However, to his chief the support of a hundred goals in the Chamber, and, no doubt, he will grant his appeal. The completion of the Cabinet shows a marked Radical-Socialist bias, and the "Figaro" declares that if it could hold at all it will do so by its meanscapacity for the tasks of statesmanship. M. Combes is no other hand M. Combes is no frightened. He has been behind the whole of the formation, and will be guiding—and perhaps wrecking it. Jaurès, openly in transports, and rapturous in the "Humanite." However, are ominous gifts. One does not have cause to realise that turning back on the whispered benedictions and the chanted ones of M.

INSTRUCTION VOTE.

Monday, on the authority of a correspondent, that the Vote for the Navy Estimates will show an increase over the total of last year of two and-a-half millions, which I pointed out on Tuesday, keeps up with the automatic increase programme. The fear is that this has been cut down at the influence of the recent crisis. The time is a long one for orders for new ships, and if it is permitted such a reme- The dy be

MORE FUN FOR BERLIN.

That is really a most amusing story the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" has to tell, concerning the illustrious Herr von Jagow, the president of the Berlin police. It would make a delicious three-act farce. It seems that the Police President, in the exercise of his duty as a stage censor, made the acquaintance of one Tilla Durieux, a merry star of the Deutsches Theatre, and, discovering on reflection upon the pleasures of her conversation that his knowledge of stage circles was really very incomplete, he begged permission to call upon her next day, and asked her to address her reply to the Presidency, but to mark it "private." Whereupon the lady's husband intervened. He happens to be the publisher, Herr Paul Cassierer; and he was able to write such an effective letter of angry remonstrance that the President had to send an officer friend to vindicate the honourableness of his intention. And with this the husband declared himself satisfied. But—and this is where third act of the comedy comes in—Herr Cassierer is the publisher of the comic paper, "Pan," an issue of which was lately impounded by Herr von Jagow himself, in this further capacity as literary censor, as containing "indecorous" matter. And now, somehow or other, the Tilla Durieux "dossier" has fallen into the hands of his journal's editor, who declares his intention of publishing it at once. And Berlin is laughing, as Teufelsdrockh laughed, with a sound as of the neighing of all Tattersall's.

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"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "it gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

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SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
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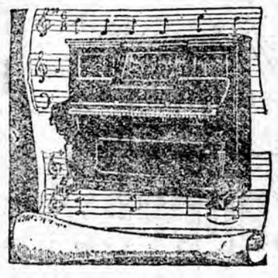

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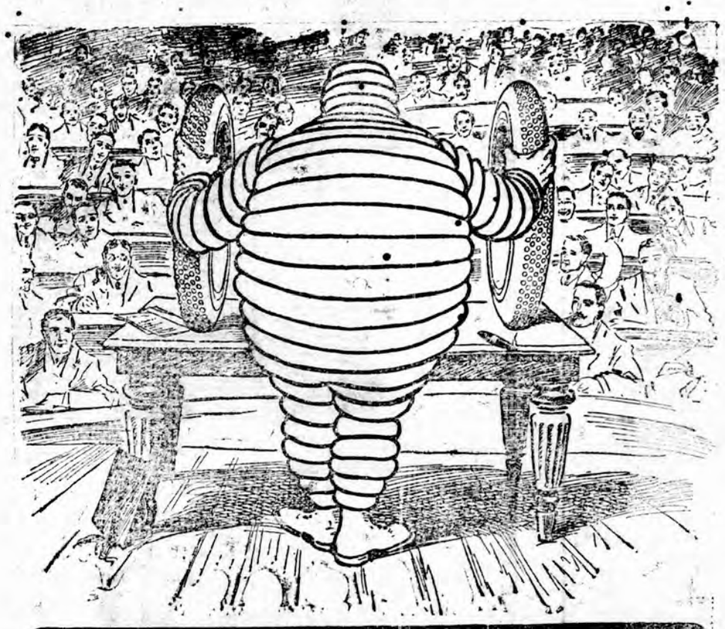

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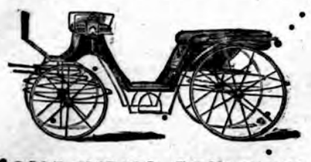

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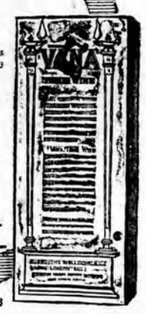

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